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Red Cross Gets $947,000; Spanish Oil Ban to Lift? White House Gets Navy Bill

The World's Day—March 7, 1944

Boston: Red Cross Fund Drive Nears $950,000

Red Cross War Fund drive officials estimated today that $947,000 had already been received by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter. The goal—to be reached by March 22—is $3,367,000 [Page 2.]

Weymouth's "town-without-a-ration-board" controversy hung in balance today awaiting outcome of meeting called for tonight between OPA Operations Officer William Hale and Weymouth Board of Selectmen. [Page 2.]

Metal badges again made their appearance today on the coats of Boston's 4,200 cab drivers, after a year's absence due to the metals shortage. The new badges, bearing the driver's number, were being distributed by the Hackney Carriages Office of the Police Department, it was announced.

Additional air service from New England to the South and West was urged upon the Civil Aeronautics Board by New England Representatives in Congress in a petition made public today by Representative Joseph W. Martin, House Minority Leader. [Page 2.]

A plea that all New Hampshire candidates seeking election as delegates to the Republican National Convention state publicly their position regarding Wendell L. Willkie's Presidential candidacy made today by Robert P. Bass, former New Hampshire Governor; Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, and others. [Page 2.]

Spain: Possible Lifting of Oil Embargo Seen

Possible lifting of the Spanish oil embargo may be the significance of the current report that a Spanish tanker is about to leave for a Caribbean oil port. Negotiations are now in progress between Anglo-American representatives and the Franco Government looking forward to a better understanding between the countries involved and a resumption of oil supplies to Spain.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry has denied the Russian allegation, through the News Agency, Tass, that German planes are using Spanish territory for air bases. "Such secret airdromes do not exist on Spanish territory," the statement declared.

United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes called on Spanish Foreign Minister, Francisco Gomez Jordana, at the latter's invitation. It was thought that he may have been called to receive the Spanish reply on Allied negotiations which have been described by Spanish sources recently as "very favorable."

Washington: Navy Bill Sent to White House

Congressional action was completed on an emergency measure authorizing the Navy to undertake a $130,000,000 program to expand ship repair facilities, as the bill was sent by the House to the White House. Actual appropriation for the program is to follow. [Details on other action on appropriations: Page 7.]

Manufacture of 821,000 ice boxes in 1944, compared with 633,000 last year, was authorized by the War Production Board.

Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., on his forthcoming visit to London, will take with him Dr. Isaiah Bowman, geographer and postwar planner, and four State Department experts, it was announced.

United States Mints produced 2,023,898,270 coins valued at $136,237,136 last year, as compared to the previous year's 393,242,898 coins of $16,953,337 in face value. The 1943 output was nearly a tenth of all coins minted in the 152 years of the Mints' history.

National: 75 P. C. of Food Supply to Civilians

During 1944, the civilian population will receive approximately 75 per cent of the food supply, with the armed forces receiving between 14 and 15 per cent, the rest going to Allied and liberated countries, it was estimated in New York by Francis D. Cronin, Regional Director of Food Distribution of the War Food Administration.

A destroyer escort launched at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard was named for Commander Joseph Charles Hubbard of Danbury, Conn., who was killed in the Pacific in November of 1942. It was sponsored by his widow, Mrs. Helen Louise Hubbard of Urbana, Ohio, and Orlando, Fla.

Dr. William J. Kerr, Chancellor Emeritus of Higher Education in Oregon, was elected Grand Master of the Order of De Molay by its Grand Council in Kansas City, Mo. He succeeds Simon Rubel of Corinth, Miss.

The Simon Bolivar Medal, said to be Bolivia's highest honor, will be conferred upon Xavier Cugat, orchestra leader, if the United States Senate approves, it was announced in New York. The rhumba maestro said he was willing to accept the medal, which was offered in furthering the Good Neighbor policy.

The Ford Motor Company announced it had received a $17,000,000 order for additional units of the Army's CG-13 Waco cargo glider. It is slightly larger than previous models and carries 40 equipped soldiers. Production is to continue at Iron Mountain, Mich., where an earlier model has been in mass production.

In Europe: No Change in British Army Pay Seen

Prime Minister Churchill has declared that no fundamental changes in Army pay and allowances are likely to be made. This issue was raised due to the substantial differential between the pay of British and American troops, resulting in some feeling among the lower-paid Tommies.

Gen. Henri Giraud, testifying in defense of Pierre Pucheu, at the treason trial in Algiers, proposed that the trial be postponed because "proofs are lacking here in North Africa." He confirmed Pucheu's statement that he [Pucheu] endeavored to persuade Marshal Pétain to drop his policy of collaboration with Hitler.

A diplomatic upset in Yugoslav affairs is predicted as a result of recent developments in Balkan affairs, and principally because of the presence of Prime Minister Churchill's son, Capt. Randolph Churchill, at the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) in Yugoslavia. King Peter's Government in exile, at odds with the Tito Partisans, has hurriedly sent two ministers to London.

Swedish air service between Scotland and Sweden has been resumed after a lapse since last October, when a Swedish airliner was shot down by German planes. Safe conduct has now been guaranteed by Britain and Germany, and the planes will fly with all lights on.

The coal strike in Britain has spread to 45 pits, with 25,000 coal miners idle. The South Wales Miners Executive Committee has called for immediate return of the workers to the mines pending negotiation of the present wage dispute. Meanwhile, Britain is losing 22,000 tons of coal a day.

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Weather Predictions

Clearing

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Pastor Says Spanks End Youth's Pranks

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7 (AP)—Spanking is prescribed as a cure for juvenile delinquency, vice, and crime.

The Rev. George Bates of Cleveland, Ohio, speaking at a youth rally, called this a "spankless age," and declared:

"Most of the faults of this hour can be laid to men and women in their forties and fifties" who brought up children according to Freudian philosophies which, he said, advocate "self-expression and no inhibitions."

Waste Paper Collections

Brookline—regular daily.

Keep Buying War Bonds

Landing Craft Work Rushed At Shipyards

Big 300-foot affairs are rising fast at Navy Yard and Bethlehem plants at Hingham and Quincy

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Production of landing craft for the European invasion is today spurting ahead in Massachusetts shipyards, the greatest war industry of this State.

The new ships being rushed out here are big ones, 300 feet long. They have been given the highest type of priority.

The Boston Navy Yard has already launched a number and delivered some. It completed its first a little less than two weeks ago.

The great new shipyard at Hingham is now swinging over entirely to landing craft. The last of the D-E boats it has been building on that program was launched last Friday night, and from now on landing craft will comprise all new construction.

First Launching

First launching of a landing craft by the Bethlehem Steel Company, which operates the Quincy as well as the Hingham yard, came last Friday morning at Quincy. The initial launching at Hingham is expected before long.

The Bethlehem management said today it regarded landing craft as one of its biggest and most important programs.

When some other navy yards were found so engaged that they could not produce the quotas set for them, the Navy turned to the Boston Yard to take on an additional work-load.

To meet the dates of production now set for Boston, thousands of employees have been taken off other types of work. This means a sacrifice of current schedules of completion of a number of other undertakings.

The Boston Navy Yard has shown its "ability to take it" and is putting full speed ahead with landing craft in expectation of doing all of the job assigned it.

Worker Shortage

The Yard has taken on its enlarged task with the handicap of a shortage of several thousand workers. It is in the labor market for more, both women and men, but finding it difficult to keep up

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Allied Heavy Bombers Attack Rome; Berlin: 3 U.S. Fliers Lost to Each Nazi; Daniels Admits Hand in REA Dispute

'Man who couldn't talk' tells inside story of bureaucratic rift to Senate committee.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—President Roosevelt may have avoided another clash with Congress by permitting his administrative assistant, Jonathan Daniels, to testify before a Senate subcommittee on agriculture today, but the lid was simultaneously taken off a bureaucratic situation that may have wide repercussions.

In his testimony about internal affairs of the Rural Electrification Administration, Mr. Daniels also gave Washington one of the best inside views it has had in months of how problems are met on the executive level.

It's a complicated level, as Mr. Daniels, Raleigh, N. C., newspaperman and widely known author, pictured it before a packed and intensely interested Senate hearing today, a level where the ever-unknown quantity is politics and where intangibles of friendship must be squared with imponderables of ability to keep things running somehow.

Released From Obligation

Mr. Daniels, it will be recalled, testified today only because the President had released him from the obligation of silence that last week caused him to decline discussion of REA affairs.

He got started quite early in his testimony on the main apparent point of committee interest—whether he had, at Presidential request, tried to get Harry Slattery to resign as head of REA. Mr. Daniels admitted that he had made such a proposal to Mr. Slattery and later confirmed the report he had even offered Mr. Slattery an attractive foreign post.

Mr. Slattery holds a 10-year appointment as REA chief, an appointment confirmed by the Senate. It has six years yet to run.

Under constant direct questioning by the Committee, of which

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Associated Press Radiophoto

Soviet Carries War Into Estonia

Red Army troops are shown forcing the Narova River south of the town of Narva as they battle the Germans in Estonia, according to the caption accompanying this picture.

Russian vanguard only 87 miles from Rumania; Submarines held key to Pacific victory.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Rome was bombed again by heavy Allied four-engined bombers, following the raid of March 3, which was said to have destroyed all the city's aqueducts. Details of today's raid were being awaited.

Meanwhile, fuller information on the previous day's daylight bombing of Berlin by Fortresses and Liberators shows that 850 United States 8th Air Force heavy bombers dropped 2,000 tons of bombs on the German Capital.

The raid cost the Allies 68 heavy bombers and 11 fighters as against 93 German fighters downed by the bombers and 83 knocked out by the escort, making a total of 176 Nazi planes lost.

Since the majority of the Allied losses were heavy bombers with their 10-men crews of highly trained airmen, while German losses were entirely smaller fighter planes manned by one or two men, the balance against the Allies in crew losses was virtually three to one.

Nevertheless, the German loss was a heavy one—the second highest single day's total. The Germans sacrificed 307 planes in the Schweinfurt-Regensburg raids last August.

The only theater in which the Allies are making good progress on land is in Russia, where Marshal Grégory K. Zhukov's First Ukrainian Army has pushed right across the Germans' Odessa-Warsaw supply railway to a point only 87 miles from the Rumanian border. The Russians crossed the railroad on an 18-mile front, captured Volochisk, and came within 10 miles of Tarnopol, a stronghold 70 miles east of the great Polish center of Lwow.

Marshal Zhukov is fighting at the peak of a great 400-mile salient. His troops hold the narrow neck of the only outlet for many German divisions holding on to the upper Dnieper regions. If this 80-mile neck should be closed, the Germans would be compelled to withdraw into Rumania.

A remarkable fact is that the campaign in Russia is in full swing despite the almost impassable state of roads and fields, due to premature thaws, while the campaign in Italy is virtually at a standstill owing to weather conditions.

Meanwhile, Anglo-American statements on the war at sea were becoming increasingly optimistic. Admiral Nimitz is so impressed with the effective work of American submarines against Japanese shipping that he voiced the expectation that submarines are likely to knock out the Japanese. British figures given by First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander indicate that 88 per cent of the convoys have been getting through, while the British have lost 13 war vessels on Russian convoy duty.

From General MacArthur's Headquarters comes news that the American cavalry that landed on the Admiralty Islands last week are finding much stronger resistance than they had expected in view of the ease with which they secured their first bridgehead. The Japanese appeared determined to hold on to the end.

In Bougainville, the large island of the Solomons where landings have been made, the Japanese were reported massing troops, apparently in a determined effort to oust American forces.

Soviets Feel Peace With Finland Near; Balkan Satellites Rush Defenses in East

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 7—With the Russian armies speedily approaching the Carpathians, the southeastern European countries are making last-minute defense preparations against a possible Russian break-through into the lower Danube plain.

Concern for their safety by countries like Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Slovakia has been considerably intensified by news of the Russian capture of Vollchisk and the breach in the Odessa-Lwow railroad on which the German armies in South Russia were mainly dependent for communications.

The first steps in these countries have been to explore the possibilities of reaching armistices with the United Nations. Of them, Bulgaria appears to have the best chance, since despite its aggressions at the expense of Greece and Yugoslavia and its help to the Reich by relieving German troops for duties elsewhere, the Soviet Union still continues diplomatic relations with it. But Bulgaria's hopes to hold its ill-gotten gains hardly suggest any understanding at the moment.

Defenses Rushed

Other German satellites in Southeast Europe appear resigned to their fate and are making military preparations to defend themselves against the Russian advance. An examination of the map shows that Rumania, Hungary, and Slovakia are particularly vulnerable. Preparations for mobilizing all adult Rumanians have proceeded apace since the middle of January.

All soldiers on leave have been recalled. The front has been reinforced, the 8th Division formerly stationed in Bukovina having been sent there. Thirteen Rumanian divisions are said to have been reorganized and supplied with German war material.

Air-defense preparations have continued and the defense of Bucharest been entrusted to a German, Major General Galland. There also is a report that the small gold reserves still left in the Rumanian National Bank have been removed from Bucharest.

Hungary, realizing that if the new Russian offensive against Lwow and Tarnopol is not checked, it will bring Russians to

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Finns Postpone Plan To Evacuate Children

By the Associated Press

New York, March 7

The evacuation to Sweden of another group of Finnish children has been postponed for "reasons that cannot be overcome," the Finnish Radio said yesterday.

The radiocast, reported by United States Government monitors, added: "An announcement will be made over the radio in a few days about the journey."

The Swedish Radio said on March 3 that some 15,000 Finnish children were in Sweden, 6,000 having arrived "in recent weeks."

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 7—A certain amount of impatience is discernible in Moscow over the Finnish Government's delay in acting on Russia's armistice terms, but the general feeling is that Russian-Finnish peace is not far off.

[The Associated Press quoted unconfirmed but apparently reliable reports from Stockholm as saying that the Finnish Government had communicated its answer to the Russian armistice terms to Moscow and was expecting a reply by tomorrow at the latest.]

The impatience was reflected to a large degree by yesterday's leading article in Pravda. The official Communist Party newspaper warned the Finns that if they did not accept the terms, they would share the ultimate fate of Hitler's Germany.

The general hostility of the Finnish press comment on the terms—an attitude that contrasts markedly with the reception accorded to the terms in the Allied press—has not set well with the Russians. The Pravda article charged that it casts doubt on the sincerity

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Housewife Wedded to War Job, Glamour Girl Has Other Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—Housewives in old-established tool plants will be harder to oust at the close of the war than "glamour-girl" welders and riveters.

This was indicated in answers to the question, "Are you going to give your job back to a man?" put to seven outstanding women war workers here by the War Production Board in connection with its first National Labor-Management Production Exposition.

An immediate "Yes, of course," came from Miss Mary Shade, "setter" of the saw carriage at White River Lumber Company and "Magazine Cover Girl of 1944"; also from Miss Cora Lee Clounts, runner-up Pacific Coast welding queen from the Kaiser Shipyard at Richmond, Calif.

On the other hand, Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, motherly inspector at the Titeflex Metal Hose Company, Newark, N. J., said: "Women at Titeflex feel they should hold onto their jobs. It is light work that women can do."

Miss Anna Weihe, who made Army shirts at the Reliance Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ind., in World War I and is making Navy pants now, said women in her factory expected to switch right back to play suits and house dresses when the war

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Coast Guardsmen on 'Old Joe' Tell of Thrills on War Front

After two years of almost constant action in many theaters of war, two Greater Boston Coast Guardsmen—shipmates on "Old Joe," as they affectionately call their Coast Guard attack transport—are back in Boston today without a scratch but with plenty of thrilling experiences to relate.

"We almost got it plenty of times," said First Class Boatswain's Mate Fred J. Warren of Newton, "especially the night at Salerno when a Stuka dove between our ship and another Coast Guard vessel. Both ships opened up with everything; our tracers were spraying the other's decks and his were spraying ours, but we got the Stuka."

The "we" referred to by Bo's'n Warren was his buddy—First Class Gunner's Mate Leon Cobb, Jr., of Wakefield, who spent 32 minutes firing his blisteringly hot 40-mm. cannon and got credit for downing three Nazi air raiders, one of which he nabbed as it crossed the moon's path, for the entire action took place at midnight.

Boatswain Warren, who has two brothers in the Army, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Warren of Newton. Gunner's Mate Cobb, who married the former Miss Doris McFadden of Wakefield, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Cobb of Wakefield. Both young men enlisted in 1939 and are now assigned to the Coast Guard Air Base in Salem, and both agree that what they want to do most is to "ship out again on 'good Old Joe.'"

Both Coast Guardsmen took part in the invasion of North Africa, Sicily, and Salerno, and they have seen action in New Caledonia and Australia. They survived violent enemy action at Salerno and many attempted torpedoings, strafings and bombings. Once a bomb struck less than 50 feet off "Old Joe's" stern—and at a time when "Old Joe" was heavily loaded with ammunition.

Officers as well as shipmates of the Coast Guard vessel referred to as "Old Joe" include several from greater Boston. Among them are: Lieut. (j. g.) Robert N. Rodman of Boston; Lieut. (j. g.) F. W. Brown, Jr., of Gloucester; Coxswains Norman Simpson of Roslindale, Joseph Ryan of Roxbury and Mike Labowitz of Maynard; Storekeeper first class, Chris Galantis of Ipswich; fireman, second class, Philip A. De Vincenso of East Boston, and yeoman second class, Norman Ross of Braintree.

Picture: Page 4.

Coins for Use in Saudi Arabia Minted in Lend-Lease Trade

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, March 7—America has just sent a new type of Lend-Lease shipment to Saudi Arabia. Today large coffers of big solid clinking silver coins were unloaded from a United States freighter at the Red Sea port of Jidda.

Minted by the United States Treasury and worth $1,250,000, these Arabian riyals are being turned over to the Government of King Ibn Saud for use in the towns and tents of that vast sandy country.

Although much of the trade, particularly between Bedouin tribes, is done through barter, Arabia does need coins, and many a camel will be bought and sold with this money from America.

But not all of it will go into trade. Many of the coins will probably end up as jewelry for black-veiled women, since tribesmen have the strange custom of letting their wives wear the family bank rolls as decoration.

Used by Bedouin Women

Thus in the market of Southern Palestine one often sees Bedouin women wearing a veil made entirely of silver and gold coins and completely covering the bottom half of the face and neck.

Although it looks terribly hot and heavy, these women seem to go about their buying and selling as easily as the American housewife is doing her week-end marketing at the local chain store.

But most of the money which Ibn Saud asked from Washington and which may furnish part payment for the United States big new oil interests in Arabia will probably go out as pay to the growing numbers of workers needed for the King's scheme to modernize his country.

If and when Americans really begin the development of Arabia's

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Japanese Defend Admiralties With All Available Strength

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, March 7—American forces are finding the occupation of the Admiralty Islands a more difficult task than was first indicated.

When units of the American First Cavalry Regiment landed on Los Negros Island last week, there was every indication that the operation would not entail any major effort.

The landing actually was carried out with little opposition. The beachhead was consolidated and heavy American reinforcements landed a day or so later.

Then during the week end Japanese ground troops made their first desperate attempt to recapture the Momote airfield at the bridgehead. But American perimeter defenses had been strengthened in time and the counterattack failed.

More than 700 Japanese fatalities were found around the perimeter after a night of fighting.

Reinforcements Moved

From this demonstration of Japanese determination it seems clear that, contrary to earlier predictions, the enemy is going to contest invasion with every ounce of power he has left.

Just how long this power can hold out is difficult to say. Some Japanese reinforcements have been brought up and another strong bid to throw the invading force from islands may be made.

From the American standpoint, Japanese counterattacks have simplified the military problem considerably. It has given the dis-

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Petroleum Parley Planned

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The State Department today made its long-awaited announcement that oil conferences have been planned with the British Government and announced names of officials to represent American interests.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, by appointment of President Roosevelt, will be Chairman of the American delegation, which will include Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as Vice-Chairman; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War; James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy; Charles Rayner, State Department petroleum adviser, and Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board.

Announcement of the forthcoming conferences, in which American plans to build a pipeline across Saudi Arabia will be a prime subject, was made jointly in Washington and London. The Washington announcement came from Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

"The Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom," the brief statement said, "are undertaking preliminary and exploratory discussions on petroleum questions. These discussions will be, in the first instance, on an expert technical level and will take place in Washington."

Petroleum Council calls Ickes' oil plan "Fascist"; Financial Page.

Queen Turns Off Heat in Buckingham

By the Associated Press

London, March 7

There will be less light and heat in Buckingham Palace on the Queen's order.

The large state rooms have been closed to "save fuel" and notices have been posted in all other rooms of the palace. A fuel officer has been appointed to see that the new orders are obeyed.

Rome Bombed:

Waves of Planes Reported Over City

The Rome Radio said waves of four-engined bombers attacked Rome.

"Formations of four-engined aircraft in successive waves dropped bombs on inhabited districts of the city of Rome," the radio said.

"The enemy aircraft flew over targets at a comparatively low

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Million Mark Is in Sight As Red Cross Fund Grows

Hope that contributions to the current Red Cross fund drive would hit the million-dollar mark by tomorrow, the seventh day of the drive, was expressed by Red Cross officials today, who estimated that $947,000 had already been received. An official report will be made at a Commerce and Industry Day report luncheon at the Boston City Club tomorrow.

Subsequent luncheons will mark Public Employees' Day on March 13, Metropolitan Day on March 16, Districts' Day on March 20, and will be followed by the Victory Dinner on March 22 at the Hotel Statler.

It was announced today by Charles F. Rowley, general Fund chairman, that Dr. Hugh Robinson of West Newton would be the speaker tomorrow noon. Dr. Robinson, a veteran medical missionary to the Far East, was interned for many months by the Japanese in Manila and had an opportunity to observe the treatment of American civilians by the Nipponese.

War Fund Headquarters at 10 Postoffice Square today welcomed gifts from two members of the British Royal Navy, who said they wanted to do their bit toward the great $4,641,000 funds to be collected before March 22 in Greater Boston. They were Chief Petty Officers Arthur Seymour and Francis R. Pickard, both of the Isle of Man, and both stationed at present in Boston.

They told workers, "We've seen the Red Cross at work and we want to help it along any way we may. No serviceman could ask for more help than the Red Cross gives."

Chief Petty Officer Seymour was twice torpedoed off Sicily while his ship was chasing a convoy on its way to General Rommel. Repaired in North Africa, the ship crossed the Atlantic to America, and it has been two years since he has seen his home and his wife and 10-year-old son. Chief Petty Officer Pickard has served in the Royal Navy for a long 21 years and has been on special service for the past two years. He, too, is married, and is the father of two children. "Everywhere I go in your nation," he told Red Cross workers today, "I see the fine work of this organization. Anything I can do to help, I shall do."

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter announced a list of contributions which exceeded $500 each. They included:

Firms reporting $500 and over:

$15,000—New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.
$14,000—National Shawmut Bank of Boston.
$12,500—Nichols Associates Charity Trust.
$8,000—Anonymous.
$6,500—Second National Bank of Boston.
$6,000—Winslow Brothers & Smith Company.
$5,000—Hallowell, Jones & Donald.
$2,500—Salada Tea Company.
$2,000—New England Trust Company, Massachusetts Investors Trust.
$1,500—Columbian National Life Insurance Co., Anderson, Clayton & Company.
$1,200—R. P. Collins & Company.
$1,063.28—Anonymous.
$1,000—International Harvester Company.
$750—Brown, Durrell Company.
$600—Columbia Skirt Company.
$500—London Harness Co., L. J. Peabody Office Furniture Co., Boston Market Terminal Company.

Individuals reporting $500 and over:

$7,500—Allston Burr.
$7,000—Anonymous.
$5,000—Anonymous (2), Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund, Inc.
$2,000—Merrill G. Hastings.
$1,600—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Saltonstall.
$1,250—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Grandin, Anonymous.
$1,200—Mrs. Alvan T. Simonds, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight P. Robinson.
$1,063.28—Anonymous.
$1,000—Anonymous (2), Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Mrs. George H. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wolcott.
$800—Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Leonard.
$776.25—Henry C. Clark.
$750—Anonymous.
$700—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Schier, Anonymous.
$600—Miss Anna B. Stearns, H. Wendell Endicott, Anonymous.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd D. Brace, Richard W. Foster, Miss Katherine French, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Mills, Anonymous (4).

Sign Right Here, Boys

Robert J. Keller

Red Cross Worker Barbara Tilden Accepts Pledges

Two British naval men, stationed now at Boston, came to Red Cross headquarters today to make generous contributions to the current War Fund drive. Left to right, they are Chief Petty Officers Arthur Seymour and Francis R. Pickard of the British Royal Navy.

Great Future For Synthetic Rubber Seen

America's facilities for synthetic rubber production today equal the "annual output of 210,000,000 carefully cultivated adult rubber trees growing under ideal conditions," George W. Vaught, Vice-President of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, said today.

The tonnage, he told attendants at the regular monthly luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston, exceeds that ever consumed annually in the United States, adding that the nation's postwar problem would be "met in stride" if manufacturers showed the "same energy, the same unstinting devotion, and the same determination" that they have displayed thus far in the war.

Mr. Vaught expressed his belief that, in the postwar emergency period, the public would "demand maintenance of a basic reservoir of synthetic rubber production that can be expanded quickly in time of emergency, because national security should be the dominating factor.

"There is a possibility," he added, "that before natural rubber again becomes available in quantity we shall have perfected a general-purpose synthetic able to compete with it on virtually even terms."

Mr. Vaught added that bullet-sealing fuel cells — one of synthetic rubber's greatest contributions to today's war planes—are "very likely the forerunner of crash-proof gasoline tanks in postwar American automobiles."

Synthetic rubber's greater oil resistance and special heat-resisting qualities could be invaluable in fuel hose, pumps, diaphragms, packing, and brake linings, he added.

G.O.P. Sweeps Watertown; Light Voting Elsewhere

Light voting and small attendance marked nearly 100 town meetings held in New England yesterday. Less than 25 per cent of the registered voters turned out in most towns.

In Watertown, however, where Republicans swept the election for the first time in many years, interest was high with approximately 47 per cent going to the polls.

A brief summary of the principal town meetings follows:

Abington: Thomas H. Buckley, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, was removed from town meeting hall by Chief of Police John Litchfield when he vigorously protested the moderator's decision on a voice vote concerning the removal of dimout shields on the street lights which he favored. After his ejection the motion was reconsidered and passed and Mr. Buckley was readmitted to the hall. A total of $336,000 was appropriated in the articles of the meeting.

Arlington: Joseph Peterson, Past Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, defeated Robert W. Pierce, William E. Corcoran, and William E. Hearn in the Selectment contest. Ernest W. Davies won over John L. Ahern for Town Moderator and William A. Wallace was the winner over John H. Shea in the contest for the Board of Public Works.

Bedford: Louis Pfeiffer was re-elected to a three-year term as Selectman, defeating Earl S. Atwood. Albert Bieren was elected Road Commissioner for three years. All other officers were re-elected without contest.

Belmont: Only 13 per cent of the town's 13,850 registered voters went to the polls in a no-contest election.

Canton: Joseph F. Kessler, a Democrat, defeated Albert J. Dahlke, Republican, for Selectman. Francis J. Carroll and Richard H. Henley, both Democrats, were re-elected members of the Board of Selectmen. Frank W. Briggs, Robert W. Fish, and Russell W. Lowry, all Republicans, retained their seats on the School Committee despite stiff opposition.

Chelmsford: More than half of this town's registered voters went to the polls and elected Karl M. Perham to the Board of Selectmen in a three-way contest. Stephen G. Mansur was elected to the School Committee and Murtage Burrows to the Board of Health.

Concord: Less than 10 per cent of the town's voters—about 300—attended town meeting approving appropriations totaling $523,000 in a one-hour meeting. A new tax rate of $33.30, one dollar more than last year, was announced by Moderator Marvin C. Taylor.

Danvers: Smallest vote in 25 years was cast when only 1,731 voters out of 6,000 went to the polls. Harry M. Wilkins, appointed last year to fill the assessor vacancy, was elected to a full term. Patrick F. McSwiggan was elected Park Commissioner and Gustave F. H. Erickson and Millicent H. Belyea were elected to the School Committee for one- and two-year terms respectively.

Framingham: J. Walton Tuttle was re-elected to the Board of Selectmen for three years. Only 40 per cent of the voters turned out.

Hull: In a hotly contested election Clarence B. Nickerson, Town Treasurer for 40 years and Selectman for 17 years, defeated Selectman John D. Clark. Mr. Nickerson regained the seat won by Mr. Clark three years ago when the former was not a candidate. Daniel A. Sullivan, a town police officer, became Moderator when he defeated Edward J. Haley, town fireman and incumbent. Wallace E. Richardson was elected to the School Committee and William B. G. Mitchell to the Municipal Light Board.

Lexington: William G. Potter and A. Edward Rowse were re-elected Selectmen, Gordon D. Richards and Richard T. Cromwell were re-elected to the Planning Board, and H. Webster Thomas was elected to the School Committee in light voting.

Lynnfield: A referendum to combine the offices of police and fire chiefs under a public safety commissioner was defeated. Stanley Heath and George Peavey were re-elected Selectmen, and Arthur B. Madison became a new member of the Board.

Marshfield: A budget of $515,000 was approved by the town meeting here. Also approved was a committee to study the condition of elementary schools and a committee to make a study for a proposed memorial to the Marshfield servicemen of all wars.

Rockland: Salary increases for nearly all town employees were included in a budget of $397,000 approved by the town meeting.

Watertown: In a clean Republican sweep the following were elected to office: Edward C. Webster, Selectman; Charles F. Shaw, Moderator; Ronald M. Stone, Board of Assessors; Mary R. Havey and Esther Dimick, Library Trustees; Wayne E. Eaton, re-elected Park Commissioner; and Dr. Louis Mastrangelo, Board of Health. Elected to the school committee for three-years were Mabel G. Drake and the Rev. F. King Singiser; for two years, Augustine R. Papalia, Water Commissioner, John L. Hayden.

Wellesley: Harold C. Wiswall was re-elected Selectman and Clarissa M. Eaton was elected to the School Committee in light vote.

Wakefield: William R. Lindsay, L. Wallace Sweetser, William G. Dill and Orrin J. Hale were re-elected to the Board of Selectmen and Richard M. Davis won the fifth seat. Other winners were: John N. Bill and Herman G. Dresser, Water and Sewer Board; J. Edward Dulong, Public Welfare Board; John T. Stringer, John W. MacGillivray and William E. Packard re-elected to the Park and Cemetery Commission.

Winchester: Arthur S. Harris defeated present Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, James A. Cullen, in the contest for the one-year term left by the passing on of Selectman Daniel A. Murray. Ralph H. Bonnell and Robert W. MacArthur were elected for three-year terms. Leo S. Garvey and Dr. Harry L. Mueller were elected to the School Committee and Patrick T. Foley was re-elected as Town Assessor.

Weymouth: Appropriations totaling $1,500,000, including a pay increase of $5 for every full-time town employee were approved by town meeting. Salary increases totaled $108,000.

N. E. Hens Speed Production To Two Billion Eggs a Year

Food Problems in New England

New England's "biddies," now outnumbering the area's human population by a ratio of one and one-half to one, according to the New England Poultry and Egg Institute, today challenge the egg consuming capacity of these inhabitants. The hens are producing an annual average of 288 eggs per consumer, or a total of more than 2,000,000,000 eggs.

Simultaneously, housewives, retailers, and institutions were called upon today to effect the speedy return of all available egg cartons and crates to prevent serious disruption of the marketing of eggs. The war-caused shortage of crates and cartons "has reached an alarming point," declared Richard P. Doherty, Massachusetts Emergency Conservator, in making his appeal.

Bushel Basket Shortage

Along with egg crates and cartons, there's an acute shortage of bushel baskets for the shipment of apples, according to Harvey A. Baum, head of the A. & P. Company's produce buying operations in Portland, Maine.

Reports from company field offices, said Mr. Baum, indicate that the "production of new containers will run far behind last year's curtailed output, while demand is expected to show a marked increase." Mr. Baum urged Maine farmers to begin accumulating used containers to avoid the risk of not getting their produce to market at harvest time.

Good Peach Crop

Indications are that 1944's crop of peaches will be a good one. Making a survey of the situation, J. K. Shaw, veteran pomologist at the Massachusetts State College, said that in his 37 years' experience at the College he had never known a freeze after March 1 which did any serious damage to the peach crop. Peach men, he said, can be assured of a good crop in 1944.

Home Food Conferences

A State-wide series of refresher conferences starts this week for teachers and supervisors of home garden and food preservation work. These conferences have been arranged by the Massachusetts Home Garden Committee, and are under the direction of William R. Cole, Secretary of the Committee. They are for utility workers, extension service workers, vocational agriculture and home economics teachers, and any others who cooperate with the home food production and food preservation program as carried on by the State, county and local workers.

There are two garden conferences; one March 11 at the Waltham Field Station in Waltham, and one March 16 at the Hampden County Improvement League Building in West Springfield.

The home food preservation meetings are five in number. The first is March 8 at the Bristol County Agricultural School in Segreganset; the second March 19 in Pittsfield at the high school; the third March 27 at the Essex County Agricultural School in Hathorne; the fourth March 31 and April 1 at Massachusetts State College in Amherst; and the fifth one will be in Boston. The date and place for the Boston meeting will be announced later but it will be for those workers who live in the metropolitan area.

Home Fuel Oil Status

Massachusetts householders should have used not more than 73 per cent of their fuel oil ration as of today, the OPA reported in its weekly index, prepared as an aid to consumers in budgeting their allotments of fuel oil.

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

March 11, 1944

★ WILLKIE: WORLD THINKER
By Roscoe Drummond
Second in Series of Presidential Profiles

★ ONE U-BOAT NAVY
By Neal Stanford

★ THE STORY OF THE OBSTREPEROUS PEANUTS
By John Gould

★ WEST COAST GROWS UP
By Kate Archibald

★ LEAP YEAR ALMANACK OF 1796
By Pearl Strachan

★ THEY RATION THE WAX FIGURES, TOO
By Jean Murray Simpson

★ FLOWERS OF THE ALLIES
By Floyd Lee Bell

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Around the Corner

The generousness with which ambitious vegetable raisers and flower growers load us up with glorious fruits of their pleasure can only be exceeded by an experience that recently took place in these days of points, rationing, and shortages.

A couple in Wollaston were visiting friends and one of the more informal discussions revolved around the difficulty if not impossibility of buying onions. It was explained that a fish chowder had been considered as one of the ways to conserve meat, but the visitors had found it impossible to buy onions and therefore, it was equally impossible to have fish chowder because a fish chowder without onions is almost as impossible as a New England clam chowder with tomatoes. So at the end of the evening the hostess presented the guests with a small paper bag and smilingly said, "I am sure you will enjoy this little gift." Upon opening the bag there was found a lone, but precious onion.

Couldn't Stump 'Em

Something new every day seems to be the motto in the shipping and traffic trades. A circular recently sent out to such persons included a one-cent reply postcard reading "Enclosed find check for $—" But the Boston traffic men were not to be "stumped," for some of them returned the postals to the sender with checks stapled to them.

Old Lavender

Somehow, short, steep Park Street manages to retain an air of horse-and-buggy quietude in the midst of heavy traffic. Today we wondered if a good part of this is not due to the gentleman—we use the word in its exact sense—who stands half way up the street selling lavender.

His resonant, polite voice calls: "Old English lavender—good in your pocketbook and good in your linens. And I have a few of the roses."

Nothing about his voice makes you feel you must buy his wares, which scent Park Street for a good 20 feet in whatever direction the wind is blowing. He never pins you with the relentless eye of the street vendor. His spats, his neat Chesterfield overcoat, his black Derby hat, and his manners, all come straight out of Louisburg Square.

And we think he is even more responsible for the quiet feeling of Park Street.

He Got 'Mr. D. W.'

"I'm looking for information regarding a certain Mr. D. W. who works in your plant," a government inspector told the gateman of a busy Cambridge war plant whose doors are as hard to get through as the United States Mint. The watchman called a particularly busy officials upstairs.

An hour later, the government inspector, ushered into the official's office, asked: "Can you tell me anything about a certain Mr. D. W. who works in your plant?" The executive supplied a complete outline of the man's history, including a character reference.

"Now, who shall I say gave me this information so I can note it in my records?" the government man asked.

"I'm Mr. D. W."

Silence fairly dripped as the government investigator walked out without comment.

Here's the Answer

Things were very much in order, apparently, several nights ago because when we visited a favorite restaurant downtown in Boston at a late hour we discovered four military police having a slight repast with four members of the shore patrol and four bluecoated members of the Boston police force. This may supply the answer you've always wanted to that old song, "Who Takes Care of the Caretaker?"

N. H. Delegate Candidates Are Urged To State How They Stand on Willkie

As Massachusetts Republicans awaited Wendell L. Willkie's arrival in Boston tomorrow on his way to New Hampshire to seek delegates in next week's primaries, two prominent New Hampshire citizens joined in a plea to Republican National Convention delegate candidates to state publicly whether they favor Mr. Willkie as the 1944 G. O. P. Presidential nominee.

Former Governor Robert P. Bass of Peterboro, N. H., and Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, signed a letter sent to all New Hampshire candidates for delegates to the Republican National Convention calling upon them to state their position on Mr. Willkie. Other signers included Mrs. Elizabeth Elkins of Concord, N. H., former Director of the State Minimum Wage Commission, Philip H. Faulkner of Keene, N. H., and John R. McLane of Manchester, N. H. Both the latter are lawyers prominent in Republican circles.

New Hampshire's primary on Tuesday, March 14, will provide the first real test of Mr. Willkie's present popularity and the 1940 Republican nominee intends to make the most of the opportunity by making several speeches in Concord before next Tuesday.

While in Boston Mr. Willkie is expected to confer with a number of Bay State Republicans who are interested in his canddidacy.

With Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio due to arrive in New England this week end, James A. Farley here today on what ostensibly is purely a business trip, and former Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring here over the past week end, Boston is rapidly becoming campaign conscious.

It was learned today that Governor Bricker will be a luncheon guest of Senator Sinclair Weeks during his Boston visit Sunday and Monday. The recently appointed Senator from Massachusetts is, however, considered No. 1 Willkie booster in this area.

Landing Craft Work Is Rushed

Continued from Page 1

its labor force to the numbers called for by the demands for production.

Similarly, the Bethlehem Steel Company reports it is hiring all the people it can get for shipbuilding.

The honor of launching the first landing craft at the Quincy Yard of Bethlehem was given to one of the employees. Names of two dozen workers who had purchased war bonds for cash were put in a hat. The man whose name first came out threw the lever which pulled the pin releasing the vessel. The pin is being engraved and will be given him.

These big landing craft are expected to make the trip to Europe on their own.

They run in size from 400 feet down to compact 30 foot beaching craft. In all there will be 80.000 when the program is completed.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clearing

Boston and vicinity: Clearing tonight, with no important temperature changes. Wednesday fair with moderate temperature. Gentle to moderate winds tonight and Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine: Clearing in west portion, snow or sleet in east portion, ending early tonight, followed by clearing. Not so cold in east portion. Wednesday partly cloudy, little temperature change. Diminishing winds tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Clearing and somewhat colder tonight, Wednesday partly cloudy, little temperature change.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Clearing tonight, Wednesday fair, little temperature change.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:07 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Wednesday, 11:18 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Town Hall at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Miss Maginnis will speak on "Historic Masks" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will speak on "The Enjoyment of Design II." Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Youths Plead Guilty To Robbery Charges In Brookline Area

John Gochakowski, 17-year-old West End boy, paroled from the Lyman School for Boys, pleaded guilty to five counts of breaking and entering and larceny in the Newton District Court today in connection with burglaries in Brookline and Newton in which reported losses exceeded $30,000. He was held for probable cause for the grand jury in $20,000 bail.

In the Brookline Municipal Court, a Boston night club manager booked as Daniel Gliano, and William Panfilo, pleaded not guilty to charges of receiving stolen goods and aiding and abetting in the concealment of stolen property in relation to the same series of robberies. Both men waived examination and were held for the grand jury for probable cause in $50,000 double surety.

James Wigham, 19-year-old Brookline youth, allegedly a companion of young Gochakowski, pleaded guilty in the Brookline court to a charge of being accessory to the fact in the thefts. He was held in $10,000 surety after waiving examination.

Police said the 17-year-old youth related that he had committed the breaks alone and that a night club operator had been his "fence" for selling the stolen property.

Lavish spending by the two youths in a North Attleboro cafe on Saturday night brought them to the attention of police, who said they had handed tips of $20 to a waiter and $5 to a piano player. The boy motorists were captured near the South Station by Boston police later in the evening.

War Damage Insurance Requirement Dropped

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7 (AP)—Four Providence banks which carry the greatest volume of mortgages in Rhode Island have revealed they no longer insist that mortgagors carry war damage insurance.

Officials said they were discontinuing the requirement, in force for the past two years, when current policies expire, because air raid danger seemed to have diminished. They acknowledged that there had been mounting "resistance" to the requirement in recent months.

Sentenced for Fraud

For fraudulently receiving money for work not done at the Bethlehem - Hingham Shipyard, Kenneth A. Curtis, of Dorchester, was today sentenced to two months in jail, by Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court, after he changed his plea to guilty. Mr. Curtis was one of about a dozen men who were indicted by the Grand Jury for receiving wages without putting in the time for which they received remuneration. Most of the defendants have already been sentenced.

Weymouth to Talk With OPA On Ration Board Controversy

Weymouth's "town-without-a-ration-board" controversy hung in the balance today, awaiting the outcome of a conference tonight between the Weymouth Board of Selectmen and William Hale, Regional OPA Board Operations officer, who is meeting with the Selectmen at their request.

Meantime, Sandy Roulston, member of the Selectmen, was to confer today with Eldon C. Shoup, Regional OPA Administrator, reporting back to his Board tonight.

Following the ousting yesterday of George E. Lane, Chairman of the Weymouth War Price and Rationing Board, by the Regional OPA office for alleged "political activity"—he is an elected Town meeting member—all other members of the Rationing Board resigned in a body in protest.

Earlier in the day, Everett Gardner, tire rationing member of the Board, and also a Town Meeting member in Weymouth, had questioned his own status, which was identical to that of Mr. Lane. He was advised by Mr. Hale that a resignation would be in order. But, so far, no action has been taken by the OPA.

"Our Weymouth Rationing Board is comparable to the best in the State," asserted Mr. Roulston, who was delegated by fellow members of the Weymouth Board of Selectmen to confer today with Mr. Shoup. "The members have worked unselfishly, and the general feeling in Weymouth is that they have been let down. My own feeling is that we should insist that the entire group be reinstated on the Rationing Board."

Up to noon today, the Regional OPA office was without official notification of the resignation of the Weymouth Rationing Board members, although it was understood that a special delivery letter was on the way to Mr. Shoup informing him of this action.

Mr. Shoup's letter, notifying Mr. Lane of his removal from the Rationing Board, was based upon an order issued by Kenneth B. Backman, former Regional OPA Administrator, and with the approval of Chester Bowles, National OPA Administrator.

This letter stated that "no member of the OPA, full-time or part-time, paid or volunteer, including members of the War Price and Rationing Boards, themselves, and their families and their staffs, may take any part whatever in any political activity."

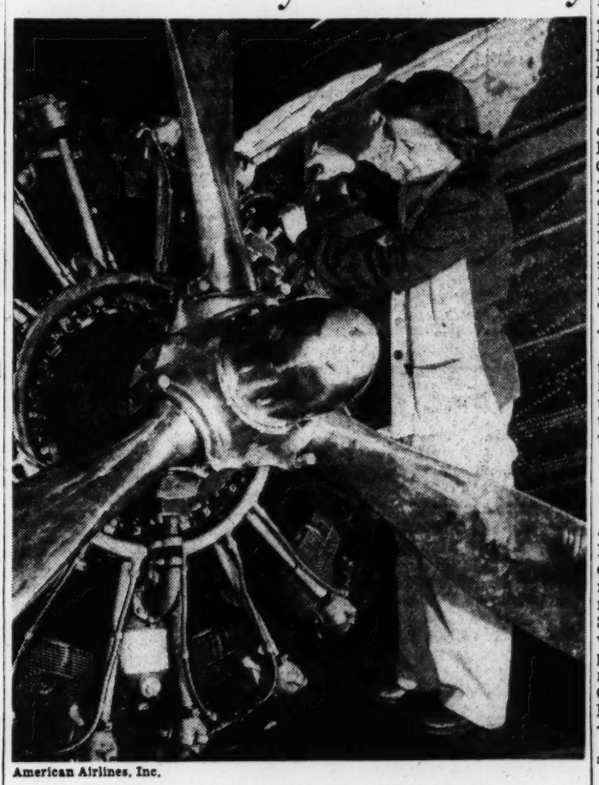
Well, What Would Groundhog Say?

The first signs of spring are here, but don't shed your overcoat if you believe what the weatherman says.

A Templeton resident said he saw three robins. Warren Tourtellot of Baldwinsville has reported spotting two bluebirds disporting near the village telephone exchange. John H. McCarthy of Burlington, Vt., cut a bunch of pussy-willows for his wife, and reported "plenty more there but couldn't get them for the snow." Mrs. Daisy Dill Norton of Lewiston, Maine, said she saw and heard a robin chirping among the snowdrifts.

And the weather bureau in Boston today forecast snow for much of New England.

Grease Monkey Extraordinary



American Airlines, Inc.

Is First Airline Woman Engineer

Pearl Mabon, American Airlines' first full-fledged woman engineer, and the first to be with any airline, ranks with many experienced men of her profession in American's large engineering department, despite the fact her B. S. degree in engineering from the University of Alabama is a scant nine months old. After five months of practical experience in the maintenance shops, working a few weeks each in manufacturing, airplane overhaul, instrument overhaul, engine overhaul, and engine installation, she will return to desk work in the La Guardia Field offices. Her home is Vandergrift, Pa., a suburb of Pittsburgh.

Alter Sentenced

Admitting his guilt in stealing 4,700 individual items from the Navy Yard at Charlestown, including tools that are difficult to replace, clothing, food and equipment, over a two-year period, Samuel Edward Alter, of Malden, who was working as a civilian employee, was today sentenced to 18 months in jail by Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court at Boston.

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Trek of Workers Alarms West Coast

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—A new and serious war problem, the Office of War Information reported, is that many workers who formerly rushed to crowded industrial areas are now "going home."

This is particularly true of the West Coast, the OWI said, adding that in the San Francisco area "out-migration has reached alarming proportions."

Although the OWI did not say so, the inclination of workers to go home is being cited by the armed forces as an argument for a national service act. It also has stirred considerable concern in labor circles here.

Another Shortage Due

As for the West Coast—where the labor shortage was somewhat eased after last summer's acute stage—manpower officials have predicted that when the war shifts more to the Pacific theater, that area will experience another manpower crisis worse than the first.

'Quitting Rate' Hit Low in December

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 7

Despite the out-migration problem of workers, especially on the West Coast, the national "quitting rate" in industry was lower in December than in any other month of 1943, the OWI reported. On the other hand, the rate of new hiring was the lowest since 1941.

The Labor Department also has announced that December was the first month since the United States entered the war that industry suffered a net loss in its working force. OWI calculated that of every 1,000 workers employed, 54 quit, were drafted or were discharged individually in December, and only 51 were hired. This net loss of three workers per 1,000 was increased to 12 per thousand by the added fact that group layoffs in December were the highest reported since July, 1942. Nine workers were laid off for every thousand on the pay rolls.

Better Than 1918

OWI said there has been considerably less labor turnover in this war than in 1918, mainly because of manpower programs and the reluctance of union workers to give up seniority protection.

But turnover, OWI said, remains a serious problem, often impeding war production.

The latest industrial turnover figures show, OWI said, that for every 1,000 workers; 43 quit each month, 5 leave to enter the armed forces, 6 are discharged, 9 are laid off, and 51 are hired.

Ship Workers Quit; Want 'Repair' Rate

OAKLAND, Calif., March 7 (AP)—Seventeen hundred C. I. O. machinists remained off work at the Moore Drydock Company March 6 to discuss a wage dispute at a union meeting, and the Maritime Commission called in 30 A. F. of L. machinists from near-by Richmond to complete work on two Navy vessels.

The new Navy ships were sent to Moore's for final adjustments after trial runs.

The C. I. O. union contended work of the two ships was repair work and should be paid for at the rate of $1.34 an hour, instead of the $1.25 rate fixed for new construction. The Drydock said the work definitely was new construction.

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—An emergency war-production area which has become accustomed to the phrases "manpower shortage" and "housing shortage" actually becomes a little alarmed when a suggestion develops which indicates the shortage tension may be slackening. It is only a suggestion, not an actuality in this area, say those who keep official tab on such things.

The one slackening factor insofar as housing is concerned is that more workers are leaving this section of California eastbound than are coming to it. This condition has not existed since long before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Offsetting this fact is the declaration of the War Manpower Commission Director for Northern California, Sam Kagel, that 82,000 more workers will be needed in this shipbuilding and shipping center by July 1.

The important manpower situation, on which the San Francisco Bay Area's war effort, its current prosperity and busy-ness so largely depend, has seemed to be turning handsprings at times recently. But only because some isolated and sometimes even misleading factor has assumed an importance out of proportion to the underlying facts.

Employment Declines

For example, it is known that total employment in Bay Region shipyards has decreased 8,878 since Jan. 1. Standing alone and without sufficient explanation, the fact that workers were being laid off in the shipyards has caused a wave of concern. Gossip and rumor attributed to all kinds of causes.

The Manpower Commission executive, in touch with all shipyards and other large employers of labor, says the present employment in the shipyards represents a low ebb and that the number of employees is expected to turn upward immediately, with many thousands more workers to be needed, particularly in ship repair.

Rear Admiral H. L. Vickery of the United States Maritime Commission is given as authority for the statement that there will be no major reductions in contracts in the Bay Area shipbuilding plants.

"Some of the reductions in workers were caused by layoffs skilled workers to meet changing production demands, including conversion from production of Liberty ships to Victory ships," said Mr. Kagel. "The total reduction includes large numbers of unfit workers, such as habitual absentees."

Unemployment Pay

Another factor that has caused concern is publication of the fact that hundreds of persons in this area were drawing unemployment compensation from the State. It is pointed out by the War Manpower Commission executive that this area includes many communities in which fruit and vegetable handling and canning are the principal industries. Many persons are employed in these activities who are not fitted for shipyard or other war industry work, and who are accustomed to a layoff in winter. This is a seasonal type of unemployment, and is said to be 20 per cent less this winter than last.

The Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, C. J. Haggerty, recently tossed a bombshell into the midst of the manpower situation by charging that "certain elements" planned to bring 30,000 war prisoners into Pacific Coast States, most of them into California.

It developed that the Army would shift prisoners for work only on certification by the War Manpower Commission that free labor was not available for necessary work. A protest against the possibility of such certification has been registered by Mr. Haggerty—himself a member of the State War Manpower Commission—and others.

While the industrial front manpower situation appears to be fairly well in hand despite apparently conflicting views of it, the problem of harvesting and processing California's great food crops again is forcing itself upon public notice.

Women in War Plants

So many women are in permanent jobs in the war industries—between 20 and 25 per cent are women in the shipyards—that the ranks of the so-called "victory harvesters" may be thinned. This, however, is a continuing problem from year to year, and one which is dealt with on an emergency basis.

In general, the Bay Area is considered by representatives of the War Manpower Commission here to hold a top place in the national scale of manpower utilization. Since last November, when a manpower ceiling was clamped on all employers, and a system of job control was applied to all workers, labor turnover has been reduced by 35 per cent, it is asserted, and remains at approximately that figure. Co-operation of both labor and management is credited with this definite production gain.

50-Room Mansion Given to Boy Scouts

PHILADELPHIA, March 7 (AP)—Historic Lindenhurst, the 80-acre, $750,000 former estate of John Wanamaker, will be converted into a Boy Scout camp.

The Philadelphia Scout Council said it had accepted Lindenhurst as a gift from the present owner, the estate of Henry Breyer, ice cream magnate.

But there's no decision about what the Scouts will do with the estate's 50-room, French chateau-type mansion, done in elaborate Louis XVI style. The chateau, the Council said, isn't suitable for camping.

'Good Neighbor' Farmers Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 7

Nearly 200 agricultural officials and students from the other American republics have finished advanced studies and training in the United States and have returned to apply their knowledge to the furtherance of agriculture in their home lands. About 50 others are still in training.

Reports received from many of the trainees testify to the enlarged opportunities they found in their fields on their return home as a result of training in the United States.

Among those from whom reports have been received are members of a group of 19 agricultural economists who trained under the sponsorship of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Reports also have been received from 18 electrical engineers who trained under the Rural Electrification Administration. Both training programs were aided by the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

State Highway Heads Testify For Three Billion Federal Aid

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Needs of both city and country areas in postwar highway improvements were described to the House Public Roads Committee today as representatives from the States began testifying on a bill to provide $3,000,000,000 in Federal road aid.

W. W. Mitchell, Chief Engineer, and A. E. Johnson, Assistant, of the Arkansas Highway Commission, told the Committee that 68 per cent of their State's population is rural, and Federal aid should be the same to "feeder roads as to main highways."

William J. Cox, Connecticut Highway Commissioner, urged the Committee to "devote hours if not days" to studying a report of the Interregional Highway Committee which he described as the "only comprehensive, nation-wide, factual analysis of our highway problems."

Robin Swift, Alabama Highway Director, and the Arkansas representatives testified that their States are financially "able and ready" to participate in a postwar program on a basis of putting up 25 per cent to supplement 75 per cent of Federal funds.

Testimony on a companion bill also was heard by the Senate Roads Committee with Samuel C. Hadden, Chairman of the Indiana Highway Commission and President of the American Association of State Highway Officials, declaring the postwar program would give direct employment to 750,000 men.

H. G. Sours, Ohio Director of Highways, called attention of the Senate Committee to the need of improvements on roads in urban centers.

Fred R. White, Chief Engineer of the Iowa Highway Department, emphasized the importance of secondary or farm-to-market roads.

China Tightens Hold on Big Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

China's "tendency at the moment" in its economic and social evolution is to have the Government take over the heavy industries and let private capital engage in the light industries, according to an analysis of "China in the Postwar World," now being studied throughout the nation by member groups of the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems.

Listed as Problem XII in the series emanating from the headquarters at 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, the analysis was prepared by Dorothy Borg, Research Associate of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

Like all other Committee analyses in the wide field of postwar problems, this one will form the basis for a report of opinion from two score campuses, according to Ralph Barton Perry, chairman of the Committee which cooperates in its project with the World Peace Foundation.

Control Increasing

While Government operation and private enterprise "may develop side by side," it was pointed out, one school of thought contends that private enterprise should be dominant. Another school contends that only the Government has the power to accelerate China's industrialization.

Under war's pressures, the Government's hold has been extending itself, particularly over the banking system, foreign trade, and heavy industries, it was observed.

United States interest in China's future is bound by economics and military security, the analysis found. The oft-mentioned "China market of 400,000,000 customers" must have purchasing power, and the United States can help develop it, the report showed.

Loans must be made "without returning to the old pernicious practice of infringing China's sovereignty" and at the same time safeguard United States interests, it was pointed out.

Militarily, the United States "should not reach final decision" on peace with Japan until China's demands have been given "fullest consideration," because Japanese disarmament is as vital to China as German disarmament was to France after World War I, it was recalled.

Hong Kong remains a major question between Britain and China, however, it was pointed out.

About the only major difference between the United States and China, it was suggested, is over the amount of economic freedom to be given postwar Japan. If "liberal elements" control Japan, China will soften its demands to remove Japan's industrial equipment to China, according to some observations analyzed.

Interests Listed

Other major interests of China in the settlement, as listed, are: The great amount of former Chinese territory involved and the deeper consequences of Japanese militarism which have been felt by China as compared to other nations.

Unofficial Chinese proposals were reported as: United Nations control of all Japanese civil and military aircraft and installations; United Nations control of all Navy vessels, bases, and construction yards; outlawing of Japan's national army; confiscation of armament factories, prohibition of import of arms, control of import of strategic raw materials, and an international commission on the spot to insure enforcement of disarmament.

Other phases of the general problem upon which the participating university and college groups are asked to express an opinion are: The struggle between the Kuomintang, the basis of China's one-party system, and the Communist influence in the Northwest; and the transition under the plan of Sun Yat-Sen from the "political tutelage" of the present to the constitutionalism whose dawn has been held back by the war and other factors.

Most helpful of previous studies in reaching conclusions on this analysis is "Problem XI: Postwar Treatment of Japan," it was pointed out.

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To Find How Lovely YOUR HAIR *Can Be . . .*

If you are completely satisfied with your hair, if its loveliness is the cynosure of all eyes—don't read this advertisement. But if you want to find how glamourously lovely your hair can be—please, *please* give Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo just one trial. It is not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

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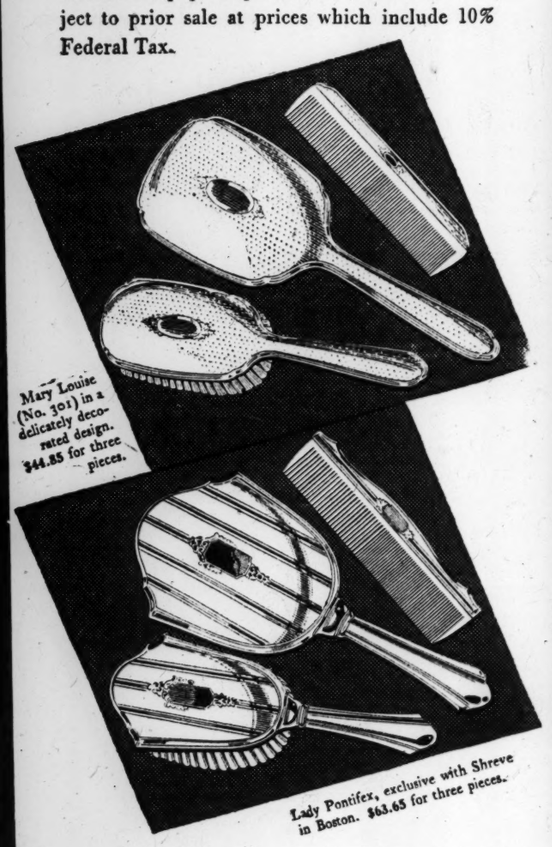

Mary Louise (No. 301) in a delicately decorated design. $44.85 for three pieces.

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YOU won't find many fat men in our armies overseas. But on every front—in every camp and bivouac and air base—you'll find an urgent need for fat!

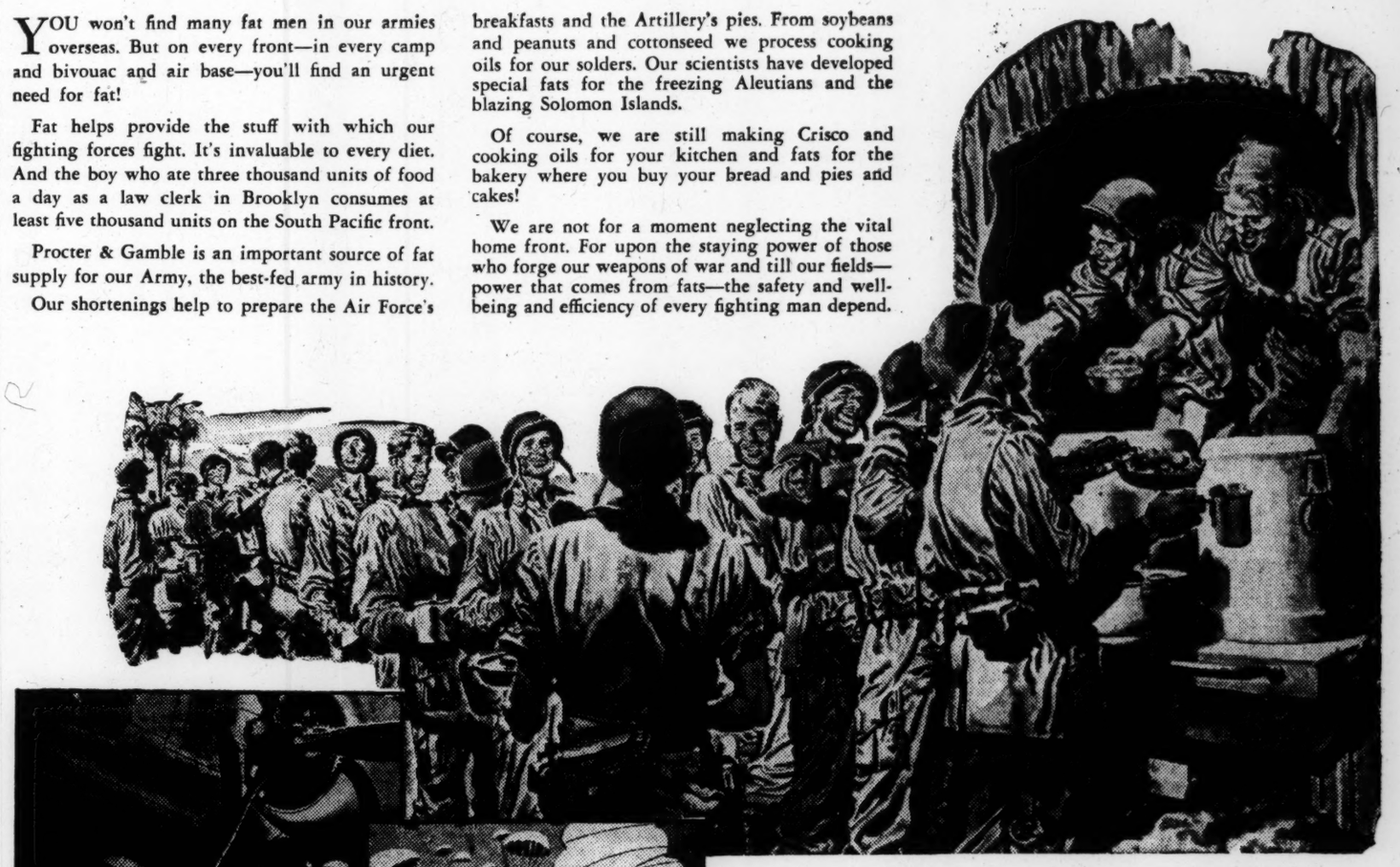
Fat helps provide the stuff with which our fighting forces fight. It's invaluable to every diet. And the boy who ate three thousand units of food a day as a law clerk in Brooklyn consumes at least five thousand units on the South Pacific front.

Procter & Gamble is an important source of fat supply for our Army, the best-fed army in history.

Our shortenings help to prepare the Air Force's breakfasts and the Artillery's pies. From soybeans and peanuts and cottonseed we process cooking oils for our solders. Our scientists have developed special fats for the freezing Aleutians and the blazing Solomon Islands.

Of course, we are still making Crisco and cooking oils for your kitchen and fats for the bakery where you buy your bread and pies and cakes!

We are not for a moment neglecting the vital home front. For upon the staying power of those who forge our weapons of war and till our fields—power that comes from fats—the safety and well-being and efficiency of every fighting man depend.



AN ARMY STILL MOVES ON ITS STOMACH, as it did in Napoleon's day. Men who drop from the skies to fight or march in full battle kit want quantities of energy-producing foods. Procter & Gamble is helping to "fuel" our fighters with oils, fats, shortening!

MAKE YOUR CUPBOARD a supply depot! Save waste fats for Uncle Sam! Fats help make glycerine—source of nitroglycerine and smokeless powder—and one of the finest bases for other important helps for our fighting forces.

29 Plants—all doing their part!

SOAP. Our soap plants are working day and night making enough Camay and Ivory, Oxydol and Duz and Lava Soap, to keep the Home Front clean and our fighting men in good condition.

GLYCERINE. In every factory where we are making soap, we also turn out its by-product, glycerine—for explosives, and hundreds of other uses.

CELLULOSE. From our cottonseed processing plants comes cotton cellulose that goes into guncotton and smokeless powder.

EDIBLE FATS & OILS. We supply shortening for Navy pies and Army biscuits—Crisco for your kitchen. And our fats help your baker do his important wartime job of supplying you with wholesome bakery products.

MATERIALS FOR LUBRICANTS. From our plants come ingredients of lubricants that keep turbines humming, planes flying, tanks rolling.

VEGETABLE OILS. Procter & Gamble processes peanut, cottonseed and soybean oils, for food and many another use.

"SOAPLESS" SUDS FOR WAR. Drene shampoo and Teel dentifrice are made with synthetic detergents, the wonderful new "soapless" suds makers. We make other detergents that clean bomb sights, process fabrics, and do many another war job.

INDUSTRIAL SOAPS. Our special soaps are used to treat leather, rubber, metals, textiles. Practically everything a fighting man wears or uses is somehow served by soap!

LOADING AND FINISHING SHELLS. In two huge plants—owned by the government but run by us—we load shells for the Army, Navy and Marines.

Procter & Gamble

107 YEARS SERVING OUR COUNTRY—IN PEACE AND IN WAR!

1,467 War Relief Pieces Made by Arlington Group

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Needlework totaling 1,467 pieces and including such varied items as layettes, men's overalls, boys' blouses, sweaters, sea boots, aprons slippers, and "beanies" constitutes the February production record of the Arlington Allied War Relief Committee. American, British, Dutch, Russian, and Norwegian relief agencies were the beneficiaries, according to figures read at yesterday's meeting at the Orthodox Congregational Church.

What a boon the Committee's sweaters, socks,and sea-boot stockings are to the Dutch merchant seamen was described by Mrs. Langendoen, Chairman of Women Volunteers for Holland Relief, who spoke at the luncheon. She told how she distributes them personally to the men on a ship whenever a Captain tells her he wants warm clothes for his crew. In order to be sure that each man gets what he needs, she goes from stem to stern of the ship and all the way below.

Put Much Love Into Work

While every member of the crew, regardless of his nationality, is welcome to choose from her supply, she reminds each to take only what he really needs so as to save as much as possible for the day when supplies can be sent into Holland for the civilian population. Some of the boys, she says, are shy and hesitate to ask for anything. Generally she has tea and a friendly visit with them before she leaves the ship.

Mrs. Langendoen also complimented the Arlington sewers on their beautifully made coats for little girls and their dainty layettes. "They put so much heart into the work," she told the writer. She admitted, however, that there is a shortage of women's clothes among the stores which Holland Relief is collecting for future shipment. Sympathy for children is so great that sewing groups tend to emphasize garments for them, she explained, whereas there is great need for more blouses, skirts, and cardigan sweaters for women.

Luncheons Raise Money

The Arlington Committee has been meeting every Monday for more than four years now. Mrs. Harold B. Wood is general chairman, and she reports that the average attendance is about 90. Twenty-three sewing machines are kept busy all day, and hundreds of garments are cut out for stitching on the spot or at home. Mrs. James Kernan is production manager; Mrs. Harry Coaley, Mrs. Clarence Johnson, and Mrs. Parker Stuart have charge of the cutting. Mrs. James Turner buys the material, and Mrs. Warren A. Seavey and Mrs. John McDonald superintend the packing and shipping of the completed garments.

The luncheons—and they are no mere canteen snacks—which are served each Monday under the direction of Mrs. Charles Fitch help defray expenses. February income from the luncheons, the food table run by Miss Lucinda Higgins, and other money-raising activities amounted to about $1,621. The purchase of materials and findings accounts for the largest expense items.

The Committee also has a depot at Nos. 4 and 5 Mystic Street where used clothing is collected for British and Russian War Relief. Mrs. Harry Revel is chairman of this activity. Mrs. Morton Bradley, who has charge of a War Stamps and Bond table at each Monday meeting, reported yesterday that $11,249.25 had been sold since the first of January.

Junior D. A. R.

During the past year Junior Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts have turned in 81 buddy bags for men in the armed services, they have compiled scrapbooks for the Peabody Home for Crippled Children, sent $50 to the Waltham Station Hospital, and raised nearly $300 for the purchase of foreign body locators for the Army and Navy. These were among the accomplishments reported at their annual assembly which was held at the Hotel Gardner last night. Five Seeing-Eye memberships were secured by that committee during the course of the evening.

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State President of the D. A. R., who addressed the assembly, told of introducing Betsy Carney and Marjorie Cleaves, two Massachusetts Juniors who are now in the armed services, at a recent D. A. R. meeting in Washington. Miss Virginia Thomas, Chairman of the Buddy Bags project, was unable to attend last night because she is in Washington training to become a Red Cross assistant. Mrs. Irving R. Merriam, State Chairman, opened the assembly.

Wednesday Programs

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—American Home Day will be observed in Corinthian Hall beginning at 10:15 a. m. At the morning session Miss Agnes B. Troy will speak on interior decoration; Mrs. James M. Whitehead, on Victory Gardens, and Dan Greene, Vice-President of the Boston Technical Institute, will give an illustrated lecture on "Plastics World of Tomorrow." Luncheon at 12:45 will be served at the Congregational Church. Mildred Buchanan Flagg will be the afternoon speaker. Mrs. Ralph E. McLain will direct the Glee Club.

American Association of University Women—The Boston Branch will hear a talk by Miss Marcia Seeber, executive director of the Boston Y. W. C. A., at the Y. W. C. A., 3 p. m. Miss Seeber's subject is "War Brings Catacylsmic Changes in the Lives of Young Girls."

Soroptimist Club of Boston—A special winter social will be held at the Hotel Bradford tomorrow evening. Mary Cunniff, Beulah Harlow, and Daphne Oldham head the committee in charge.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—The division of Preservation of Antiques has arranged an illustrated lecture on "Chippendale Furniture" at the Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m. Mrs. William P. Jones will conduct a pilgrimage to the Fogg Art Museum at 2:30 p. m.

Doll Collectors of America—The program at 2 p. m. at Hotel Bellevue will be devoted to "Brittany Dolls." Mrs. Louis T. Golding is chairman.

D. A. R.—The Johanna Aspinwall Chapter will meet at the Chilton Club at 2 o'clock with Miss Clara Endicottt Sears as hostess. Mrs. Willard F. Richards, state chairman of radio, will speak. At 3 p. m. the Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt, minister of the Harvard Congregational Church of Brookline, will discuss "America as I See It Now." Mrs. Frank E. Roberts, Regent, will preside. The Old Colony Chapter in Hingham will hear a talk on "Conservation" by Allston Burr, Tree Warden.

'Forgiveness' of One Year's Premium On War Damage Insurance Is Proposed

Extension of war damage insurance policies on homes, office buildings, factories and other property for one year from the date of expiration without additional cost in premiums, recently recommended by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, moved a step nearer today with word coming from Washington that Congressional action is being launced to authorize "forgiveness" of one year's premium.

Announcement was made by the Boston Chamber that a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Thomas J. Lane (D) of Massachusetts embodying all recommendations that the Chamber recently made for elimination of the year's premium which would normally become effective about July 1.

In a letter to H. L. Carter, Chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Fire Prevention, Representative Lane told Chamber officials that his bill provides free extension of the policies for one year in all cases where premiums have actually been paid for two full years. The bill stipulates that such policies as have been in effect two years, but which now require rewriting because of change of ownership or for other reasons, would cost for the third year only the actual expense involved in issuing the renewal policy, Mr. Lane informed the Chamber.

In the original communication sent by the Chamber to Representative Lane and other members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, as well as members of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, it was pointed out "it seems to be generally agreed that the likelihood of extensive war damage even in the coastal states, where practically all insurance has been written, has been materially decreased."

The Chamber of Commerce letter to the delegation also stressed the fact that more than $5,000,000 has been paid to the War Damage Corporation on insured properties in Boston alone, while the national total is more than $260,000,000.

Winchester Tops Red Cross Quota

In two days the Town of Winchester has topped its $32,500 quota in the current Red Cross War Fund drive, and more is coming in all the time, reports Chairman R. H. B. Smith.

Since the drive started on Sunday, 550 Winchester solicitors have visited 4,000 homes, talked with 10,000 different people.

One contribution came from Richard F. Riley, a Winchester boy who was shot down from a Flying Fortress over Germany and who has been in a prison camp for some months. He wrote to his mother that he wanted her to take some of his money out of the bank and give it to the Red Cross, because he was so grateful for what the Red Cross had done for him.

Curley Declared Immune to Arrest

Representative James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts and Mayor of Boston, will not be arrested for having failed to appear in West Roxbury District Court on 30 consecutive occasions when ordered to do so, according to Judge Bert Holland. This is because he is now a member of Congress and in that capacity is immune to arrest, the Judge ruled.

However, Representative Curley still owes the City of Boston some $20,000 on a judgment of $46,629, and will be held liable for payments of $500 a week against this sum, Judge Holland declared. Representative Curley's last payment was $7,000 on Feb. 21 through his attorney, Wendell P. Murray.

Off to Marine Camp

By a Staff Photographer

Bay State Girls Leave for Training

More than 30 Massachusetts girls left from the South Station today for training as Women Marines at Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C. Miss Virginia M. Noyes of Wellesley boards the train with the assistance of her brother, Alton.

'17 Commonwealth Avenue' Gets Message From War Front

War Activities in New England

There came a knock at the door of the J. W. B. Army and Navy Club on Commonwealth Avenue today. It was one of those knocks that told the club members that someone was not quite sure whether to knock, to come in, or to look for a bell.

Opening the door, the attendants saw a sailor with a crumpled piece of paper in his hand.

He shifted shyly from one foot to the other, held up the crumpled paper, and asked: "Is this 17 Commonwealth Avenue?"

"It is," replied Dan Brown, director of the club, which is an affiliate of the Greater Boston U. S. O.

"I've got a buddy over in Europe who said that if ever I came to Boston to be sure and go to 17 Commonwealth Avenue," the sailor said. "My buddy told me I would have a good time here."

Bulging with pride to think that the club's reputation as a place that knew how to give the boys "a good time" had reached as far as Europe, Mr. Brown took the sailor in tow. And don't think that the whole club didn't make sure that the sailor's buddy in Europe was supported in what he said about 17 Commonwealth Avenue.

Open All Night

Soldiers who have to catch late trains, or early morning trains at North Station are finding that the U. S. O. North Station Recreation Center has "what it takes" for convenience and the warmth of home. This center stays open all night for soldiers who want to catch a few winks before train-time, capture a few refreshments or be entertained by the 67 junior hostesses who give of their time here every night. Some 45,000 service people visited the place during the month of January, according to the latest tabulations.

Midshipwomen

The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad was a proud man today. His own achievements temporarily melted into the background as his daughter, Alice W. Clement of Rosemont, Pa., was honored for having one of the highest scholastic ratings in the 18th class of midshipmen commissioned at the Northampton, Mass., Naval Reserve School today.

The class was addressed by Capt. Mildred McAfee, director of the Women's Reserve.

Commissioned as Ensigns and assigned to active duty as of today were the following class members from Massachusetts:

Enid J. Anderson, Worcester; Betty V. Bridges, West Roxbury; Edna Bundegard, Arlington; Margaret F. Carroll, Winchester; Doris R. Clancy, Dorchester; Margaret Collins, Northampton; Margaret Grace Denton, West Boylston; Marjorie E. Fairfield, Conway; Helen Gardella, Somerville; Catherine E. Hayes, West Roxbury; Barbara L. Heath, Allston; Dorothy Ellen Kemp, Milton; Margaret Rowan Perkins, Goshen; H. Ruth Schreiber, Cambridge; Catherine W. Thomson, Lynn; Jessie Christine Tufts, Belmont; Marie J. Williams, Rockland.

Stuck to Their Posts

Today's hats come off in New England to two Rhode Island and two Massachusetts members of a Navy armed guard crew who helped to beat off and inflicted heavy damage upon enemy planes attacking the merchantman SS William Herhard in the Mediterraneah area last August.

Announcement of the commendations of the Navy to these men were made today. They are: Walter Arthur Jacques, boatswain's mate second class, USNR, of Pawtucket, R. I., Edward Joseph Whelan, gunner's mate third class, USNR, Pawtucket, R. I., Robert Francis Sloane, Jr., gunner's mate third class, USNR, Winthrop, Mass., Frank Paul Diorio, coxswain, USNR, of Boston.

Despite the hail of bombs and shrapnel, the citation stated, the four men remained at their battle stations striking back at the enemy with an accurate and sustained barrage of shellfire inflicting heavy damage.

Dogs Wanted

Does your dog want to join the Army?

Following the unqualified success of the Marine Devil Dogs at Bougainville, the Marine Corps today issued a new appeal for canine recruits for the K-9 Corps. The large Doberman Pinscher is top dog in this field of combat and a special contingent of more Dobermans weighing at least 70 pounds and standing over 27 inches high is now being organized.

A breeding program has also been inaugurated by the Marine Corps and owners are asked to lend suitable dogs to the program. Those wishing to aid are asked to contact Horton W. Reed, 44 Woodcliff road, Wellesley Hills, Mass., telephone Wellesley 2525.

Car-Sharing Plan Member Wins Suit In Boston Court

A member of a car-sharing plan is not a guest but a passenger for hire in the eyes of the Boston Municipal Court. In a ruling made in favor of Sidney S. Klein of Brighton today, Judge Frank W. Tomasello decided that such a passenger could recover for damages to person or property merely by proving ordinary negligence on the part of the driver, and need not, as would be the case if he were a guest, prove gross negligence.

He awarded damages of $382 to Mr. Klein, who had sued for $1,000 as the result of an automobile accident on Oct. 23, 1943, on Gallivan Boulevard in Neponset.

Mr. Klein was a passenger at that time, with three other men, in the car driven by Samuel M. Omansky, also of Brighton. All were employed at the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyards and paid Mr. Omansky $3 a week in the car-sharing plan.

Mr. Omansky appealed, and the case will be taken to the Supreme Judicial Court. In a similar test case in Ohio it was recently ruled that the rider is a passenger; while in a Michigan case it was decided he was a guest.

Petition Asks Expanded Air Service in N. E.

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Republican House leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, made public today a petition of New England Republican House members to the Civil Aeronautics Board urging additional air service from New England to the South and West.

The petition recommended for consideration by the Board the issuance of additional certificates to give New England through trunkline routes direct to important cities elsewhere "without the necessity of changing at New York and without overburdening competitively the Boston-New York shuttle route."

The New England Republicans commended the report of Examiner Thomas L. Wrenn, which favored an additional airline for the Boston-New York shuttle route, but said he was too conservative in estimating the potential traffic there.

"Emphatic consideration should be given to Boston as an ideal point of arrival and departure for transoceanic traffic," the Congressmen said. "It is nearest to Europe of our large eastern cities and its airport facilities at Boston and Bedford will be adequate to handle the largest airplanes of the future."

"New England, through the Boston gateway, now lacks through trunkline service to many important cities of the West and South, whereas many other cities and areas of less size and economic importance enjoy multiple trunkline service in many directions," they commented. "That all New England passangers must be funneled through the New York gateway, usually with the inconvenience of changing planes, is in our opinion a serious transportation deficiency.

"We have in mind the need for protecting the airlines from destructive competition but believe that present routes and competition are much too limited."

The petition, signed by 21 of the 22 Republican House members from New England (Representative Clare Booth Luce of Connecticut was unavailable) requested an opportunity to appear before the Board in furtherance of their recommendations.

Brookline Faces Increase of $5 In '44 Tax Rate

Brookline is at the crossroads of new economic problems and faces an increase of $5 in its tax rate for 1944 if the current policy of reducing property valuations is continued, William J. Hickey, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, said today.

"The days of large estates with their practically expense-free revenue to the town in taxes are gone forever, and because of the changed character of the town, the percentage of income that has to be expended for services is steadily increasing," he said.

"In addition to ordinary expenditures we are confronted with an extensive program of major capital projects and it is essential that we plan intelligently and spend wisely. If we are to continue reducing property valuations and providing services, we must increase our tax rate, and an advance of $5 this year can be expected."

Chairman Hickey said it would be necessary to use $800,000 of the current treasury surplus to stabilize the town tax rate at its present $22 figure.

Marblehead Tops Red Cross Quota

It took Marblehead only a day to do it—but its Red Cross War Fund quota of $13,000 is met, and every penny of it will go to war service because the Chapter treasury is already in very good shape.

More than 300 workers went from door to door and brought back an immediate $12,000 or more. A stream of pledges and gifts has not stopped yet, according to Marblehead Fund Chairman, Gregory O. Lyon.

Back From the Wars

Official United States Coast Guard

In Action on Both Oceans

Returning from two years of action on the Atlantic and Pacific, Invaders Fred J. Warren, Boatswain's Mate 1/c of Newton, and Leon Cobb, Jr., Gunner's Mate 1/c of Wakefield, inspect a Coast Guard plane. Assigned to a Coast Guard attack transport, the two have seen action in such widely separated areas as North Africa, Sicily, Salerno, Australia, and New Caledonia. They are now stationed at the Coast Guard air base in Salem.

Governor Wills Firm in Stand Against Federal Dam Project

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 7—Gov. William H. Wills devoted most of his weekly report of the State Government to the current controversy with the Federal Government, and more specifically with the U. S. Army Engineers, over proposed construction of a flood control and power dam in the West River Valley.

The Vermont Governor declared the basic issue involved to be: "If the Central Government can take one resource of a State, it can take any; it can take all." He further warned that "if the law under which the Federal Government now is operating its activities in the West River Valley is not changed, the opportunity for inter-State action not only does not exist, but Vermont and every other State is excluded from having a voice in determining what may be done within the State's borders."

He reviewed the successful conclusion of the inter-State compacts between Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts following the flood of 1936, which ravaged the lower Connecticut River Valley. Agreements were ratified at that time he said, for satisfactory handling of the flood problem.

The purpose of the compact, the Governor said, was to build flood-control dams in strategic locations that would prevent floods and protect the interested States from loss of life and property. These locations were agreed upon by Army engineers and representatives of the four States, he pointed out. The compact was sent to the President and Congress in 1937. Committees reported the compact favorably. Then, added the Governor, that same leadership which in March urged States to form compacts, in November kept Congress from acting on the pact.

An amendment, proposed by Senator Alben W. Barkley, Senate Majority Leader, completely changing the policy of the flood-control law, was adopted in 1938 with no opportunity being provided for the States to be heard in opposition, he said. The new law, the Governor added, gave the Federal Government full authority to take lands and build dams wherever it wished.

The Governor explained that when, several months ago, government engineers appeared in the West River Valley "the whole flood - control controversy was again forcibly brought to our attention," and the emergency board allotted $10,000 with which to fight Federal encroachment.

The proposed dam in the West River Valley, and the resulting artificial lake, would destroy thousands of acres of the valley's finest farm lands and recreational areas, it was pointed out.

The Vermont General Assembly has already authorized the Government to take all possible legal steps to prevent such Federal encroachment.

G. O. P. Convention

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut will be the keynote speaker at the Republican State Convention to be held at the capital on Wednesday, May 17, the G. O. P. State Committee has announced.

Deane C. Davis, prominent Barre attorney, will be chairman of the resolutions and platform committee.

The convention was moved ahead approximately two months because of the probability of change in the voting laws to permit participation of men and women of the armed services in the election.

Governor Wills declared: "The selection of Governor Baldwin is perfect. He is one of the outstanding New England Governors and is a forceful speaker with forceful convictions."

Test Range

A firing test range, six and a quarter miles long, out into the waters of Lake Champlain at Burlington, to test gun mounts made by the Bell Aircraft Corp., will soon be in operation. All navigation in the restricted area will be closed during the periods when firing is being conducted, under an order issued by Rear Admiral Stanley V. Parker, U. S. C. G., Captain of the Port of New York and Burlington.

The range is triangular in shape, fanning out from the Vermont shores adjacent to the property of Bell Aircraft. The new range was necessary to carry out tests of the gun mounts which call for firing through various elevations up to 90 degrees.

Evacuation Day Five-Day Exercises Culminate March 17 With Parade

Evacuation Day, the 168th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British, will be observed by events scheduled from March 12 through March 17, with a parade on the latter day providing the climax.

On Sunday, March 12, exercises commemorating the historic event will be held at South Boston High School. Maj. John A. Canavan, U. S. Marine Reserves, will be orator of the evening, and Mayor Tobin will speak on the program, which will be held at 7:30 p. m. Prizes will be presented during the evening to student winners of the essay contest who have written on the subject, "What Evacuation Day Means This Year." Orations will be given by Philip L. Lynch of South Boston High School and Miss Mary Drennan of St. Augustine's High School.

On Thursday, March 16, an Evacuation Day banquet will be held at the Hotel Vendome at which Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Masachusetts will be the principal speaker. Guests will include Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and representatives of the armed forces. John E. Kerrigan, President of the Boston City Council, will be toastmaster.

Evacuation Day events on March 17 will begin at 9 and 10 a. m. with movie shows at the Broadway and Strand Theaters for children. Memorial exercises will be held at Dorchester Heights at 10 a. m. with John F. Donovan of the South Boston Citizens' Association presiding. At 1:30 p. m. a road race will be run over the parade route, and a parade will begin at 2 p. m., starting from Andrew Square. A reviewing stand for guests will be at Perkins Square.

Prelude to Opera

Mail Orders for 'Met' Week Pile Up

Mail orders requesting tickets for performances of the Metropolitan Opera Association, to be given at the Boston Opera House from April 10 to 15, have maintained crescendo proportions. Last Thursday, when first mail orders were opened, a total of 3,200 had been received. An average of 1,000 requests per day continues to pour in. Above, left to right, Barbara Newberg, Leola B. Ashton, and Regina Rocket struggle with the orders as they fill reservations for forthcoming engagement.

Readjustment Start Urged Upon Business

Importance of business and industry starting now to make their postwar readjustment was stressed today in a report by the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment.

"There is a war to be won and nothing should interfere with that task," the Committee stated. "The certainty of victory should not lead us to relax in the war effort. Yet, as the day of victory comes closer, planning for the future becomes all the more essential in order both to assure victory and to make the victory worth while."

The proper objective of postwar planning, the Committee said, is jobs for all who want to work. The greatest proportion of these jobs, the statement continued, should, can, and will be given by private enterprise.

"The most effective and at the same time the democratic way of attaining that objective is through thinking ahead by individual companies, local groups, industries and associations," the committee said.

Here are the steps which, according to the Committee, business men can take now which will make the postwar period easier:

"Prepare a step-by-step program for the physical conversion of the plant. In other words, know which machine to move first; where it goes; what new machines will be needed and so on."

"To whatever extent necessary, be prepared to develop retraining programs for returning servicemen."

"Reappraise your policies and prejudices with respect to the employment of women."

"Take all the steps so far as possible in co-operation with labor organizations."

"Get out now to see your former customers."

"Be prepared for drastic new kinds of competition from new companies, new industries, new products, new everything. Many old lines of competition have been broken down by the war. Other companies besides yours are planning to capture new markets."

"Estimate as closely as possible your probable cash position at time of contract termination, or the beginning of your own conversion period."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Red stamps D8, E8, F8 good for 10 points each, valid March 12; good through May 20. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 1 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders March 31. Next inspection for B cars, March 31; for C cars, May 31

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Brookline Records 225 Absentee Vote

Receipts of 225 absentee ballot from members of the armed force by Arthur J. Shinners, Brooklin Town Clerk, for the city's annua election was regarded today b him as "very strong evidence tha Brookline men and women ar keenly interested in home tow elections despite the fact that the are far away from home."

Mr. Shinners said he believe the soldiers' interest in the elec tion seemed greater than that c civilians. He said 1,420 applica tions for absentee ballots were ser out and that 450 were returned a requests for ballots. Many of th remaining ballots probably will b late, Mr. Shinners declared.

Danny Kaye Turns From Stage to Screen—Art Exhibition—New Plays

'Scat-Singing' Comedian As Interviewer Sees Him

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Moviegoers, by all reports, are now discovering a new comedian, Danny Kaye, who is starred by Samuel Goldwyn in "Up in Arms." For some time Mr. Kaye has been a favorite of the theater public, but he has yet to gain the wide recognition that the films can bring. So, with the hope of finding out what makes Danny tick, we sought him out at his New York hotel while he was awaiting the word go from U. S. O. officials.

Danny had just come back from Hollywood, where he found himself to be quite unknown. Such is the limitation of the theater.

* * *

We caught up with Danny the evening of the day he had spent with army authorities, being approved for the fit of his new G. I. suit, and received instructions that he must not tell where he is going, not even to his wife, Sylvia Fine, who writes all his material.

She was not to be seen when we called on Danny, but later we had a chance to talk with her about her husband. Danny went to Hollywood on the strength of his resounding success as an eccentric comedian in "Let's Face It" following "Lady in the Dark." It was in that Moss Hart fantasy, with Gertrude Lawrence, that Danny sang a song made up of the names of Russian composers, reciting them at a speed to dishearten any court stenographer.

"People have said I use double talk, but that isn't quite correct," Danny explained. "What I really do in a thing like 'Melody in 4-F" is to recite a lot of gibberish, with the audience starting to laugh during their effort to find out what I am saying. Scat singing, vaudevillians call it, speaking about 250 words a minute.

* * *

As we talked with Danny it was easy to see why he is such an exciting entertainer. He is completely himself, a boy who never grew up. That opinion was confirmed later by Mrs. Kaye, so it may be given some credence. His blond hair is customarily tousled, and he can't sit still a minute, even while he is giving you his version of Hamlet's soliloquy: "To bunt or not to bunt, that is the question . . ." His mouth is highly expressive, assuming many different shapes as he talks, and his eyes never stop dancing.

As for his hands, they just seem to be on their own, but really they are only visualizing his antic thoughts and feelings, and making pantomimic pictures in the air. He says that he has long been a student of the work of other comedians, but has been happy to find that none of their mannerisms stick to him. As for his first picture, he is boyishly eager in his hope that audiences will like it.

Danny was such a restless subject for an interview that we later sought out Mrs. Kaye to fill in the gaps. She proved to be an entirely calm person, small and dark, and admittedly still capable of being astonished by her husband. "I can look at him quite objectively," she explained, "because of the fact that I have never been able to measure up to what his admirers expect of me as the wife of a celebrity. I can still laugh at his stage work, because his spontaneity is unpredictable to me, even after knowing him rather well for four and a half years."

Mrs. Kaye was sorry that she couldn't give us any quotable lyrics from the material that she, as Sylvia Fine, prepares for his stage and film work. "Really," she said, "my verses don't mean a thing except when Danny sings them. They are usually patter songs, and as likely to be unintelligible as not. One of his songs he puts over in five languages. How can you explain that? 'Melody in 4-F' contains only 20 or 30 identifiable words, and the rest is verbal chop suey." We thought back to one of Danny's performances, and realized that we hadn't the slightest notion of what he was saying most of the time, even while we were wiping away the tears of laughter.

* * *

"Only one thing stops Danny," Mrs. Kaye went on "and that is an unsympathetic audience." Then he just doesn't function. Give him responsive listeners and he works with every ounce of his energy. The fact is, he can't work any other way. He moves in high gear or not at all. In all honesty I can say he still surprises me. And he can do many kinds of comedy work, not just eccentric singing and dancing."

Danny Kaye, was discovered by Broadway after more than 12 years as a professional entertainer. From childhood he has been amusing people, first as possessor of a song-and-dance routine at the age of 5, then as a pickaninny in a minstrel show put on by Public School 149 in Brooklyn, when he represented a seed in a watermelon, though his red hair was a bit out of the picture. Then he became an entertainer in the "Borsch Circuit" summers in the Catskill hotel chain.

After an interlude of inefficiency as an insurance salesman he was back in his hotel circuit, which mingled appearances as an actor with exercise as a dishwasher and waiter. Winters he lived on his summer earnings which finally rose to $1000 a season, and sought unsuccessfully to get by the secretaries who guard the portals of producers' offices.

Finally he landed with a traveling show which crossed the country in one-night stands and, to the astonishment all concerned, finally got to Tokyo. And were the Japs surprised? That was back in 1934. Shanghai, Canton, Singapore, and points east followed. Then back to the United States, and night club work. Vaudeville followed, and then, on Dec. 30, 1941, at the Colonial Theater in Boston, he caught the fancy of the audience gathered to witness "Lady in the Dark" by his singing in 58 seconds of a ditty made up of the names of 48 Russian composers, assembled by Sylvia Fine. Danny had arrived.

Another Play for Boston

"Pretty Little Parlor," a melodrama by Claiborne Foster, is reported by the New York Times as scheduled for a Boston tryout starting the week of March 27. Sidney Blackmer will be in the cast, and Ralph Bellamy, last seen in Boston in "Tomorrow the World," will direct. The play is said to be about a family in the early 1900's.

Constantine

Billie Burke

In "Mrs. January and Mr. Ex," comedy coming to the Wilbur Monday.

Gertrude Beach and Bill Thomson

In "Janie," continuing at the Colonial

Associated Press

Rhys Williams

As Calvin Stowe in "Harriet," a part from which he departed Saturday to appear in the new play, "Chicken Every Sunday," due at the Plymouth March 20.

Miss Giannini to Sing

Dusolina Giannini will be the singer at tomorrow's Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler, the last of the season. Miss Giannini, on short notice, agreed to replace Gladys Swarthout, who is indisposed.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Junior Brain Trust." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"London River." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 59.1 m.; GRC, 2.82 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—8:10 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Experiment in Freedom." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

American Water Colors Shown at Boston Museum

A selection of aquarelles by American artists has been placed on exhibition in the water color gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Among them are works of such eminent New Englanders as John Singer Sargent, Winslow Homer, and John LaFarge.

Water color is a medium familiar to us hereabouts. Perhaps it comes as a native endowment from English forebears. Certainly it comes naturally, providing an opportunity for painters to wander into the country and make a rapid report with easily transported materials. The pictures, however, are more than memoranda; they suffice unto themselves. Often, as in the pictures by Winslow Homer, they exhibit the artist's most rounded expression.

The Winslow Homer aquarelles stand forth in succinct statement. "The Blue Boat" is as satisfactory a realistic record in dispatchful technique as one could ask. Many have imitated Homer in this manner, but few possess his power and security with the brush. A whole school of aquarellists has emerged in New England who strive to achieve just such an articulate statement of fact.

The Sargent water colors show a comparable grasp, though the concentration of Winslow Homer seems to be replaced with an innate facility which the form possessed. We see here a number of scenes of the Italy of peaceful days, enveloped in gleaming sunshine and adorned with relics and reminders of a rich past.

The papers of Edward Boit, held once to be old-fashioned and dated, persevere through the years, chronicling scenes of Italy with brightness and bravura.

John LaFarge's poetic responses to Oriental scenes may appear tight to eyes accustomed to the more strident brushwork of his neighbors. But his sensitiveness cannot be denied.

The effervescent touch of Maurice Prendergast is evident in his views of the seacoast, struck off with little touches of color. He did acquire something from the French but the application was in a style quite his own.

Other pictures in this enjoyable display are by Mary Cassatt, Nellie Littlehale Murphy, "Pop" Hart, Bancel LaFarge, and Homer Martin.

D. A.

Hilda Banks as Composer

Hilda Banks, pianist, appearing in recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, March 12, will play her first presentation of a work of her own composition, "Adventures of a Melody," 15 variations on an original theme. Her program includes the Bach Fantasie in C minor, the Beethoven Sonata in D minor, and pieces by Chopin, Schumann, and Prokofieff.

Openings Tonight

At the Opera House—Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo begins a five-day engagement with a bill containing "Etude" (new), "Red Poppy" (new), and "Rodeo." Alexandra Danilova and Frederic Franklin are the principal dancers, Franz Allers the musical director. Matinees Friday and Saturday. Curtain for tonight at 8:45.

At the Shubert—"Follow the Girls." New musical comedy presented by Dave Wolper, starring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker, and Irina Baronova, and featuring Jackie Gleason, Buster West, Tim Herbert, Val Valentinoff, Dorothy Keller, Toni Gilman, Lee Davis, and Jayne and Adam Digatano.

The book is by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis, with additional dialogue by Fred Thompson; lyrics and music by Dan Shapiro, Milton Pascal, and Phil Charig; settings and lighting by Howard Bay. Choregraphy has been directed by Catherine Littlefield, and the whole production staged by Harry Delmar.

After three weeks in Boston the show goes to New York.

Ralph Forbes, Back on Stage

Ralph Forbes, who is playing the featured role of Charlie McKenzie in "A Highland Fling" at the Wilbur, first came to America in an English play called "Havoc." Since then he has spent most of his time in Hollywood. His most recent assignment there was in Paramount's "Frenchmen's Creek," a Technicolor production which will soon be seen. In spite of this preoccupation with cameras, he has found or made time at regular intervals to act on the stage. Most of these appearances were confined to Los Angeles and San Francisco, since they were easier to manage between studio roles. But he did manage to participate prominently in such Broadway and Atlantic Coast enterprises as "A Kiss For Cinderella" with Luise Rainer, "Hedda Gabler" with Katina Paxinou, and the Katharine Cornell revival of "The Doctor's Dilemma."

"The stage demands a technique which is too valuable to lose, but can be dulled through constant picture acting," Mr. Forbes says. "The camera goes to you and the films, with their use of close-ups, two shots, etc., project your performance for you right into the laps of the audience. In the theater you have to project your own performance without the employment of mechanical aids and magnification. How to register with an audience is a trick you learn early in your career as an actor or not at all, but it is also a trick you can forget if you stay away from the stage too long."

He is glad to be back in the theater—and especially to be appearing in a play by and with his friend, Margaret Curtis, whom he met when she was a fellow member of Katharine Cornell's company. But he cannot help feeling some apprehensions about the future of the stage. Despite the war boom which the professional theater is currently enjoying, he feels that it suffers from lack of "know-how," business acumen, and organization.

The fine points of basketball are illustrated in a short produced for Pathe-RKO by Frederick Ullman, Jr., called "Basket Wizards."

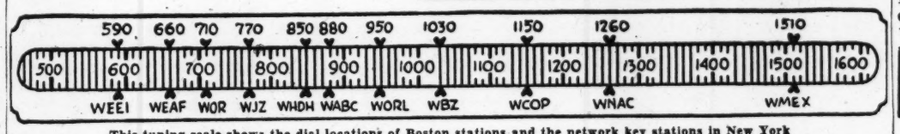
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight / 6:30 p.m. / Yankee Network

THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE

News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	Across Caribbean..	"WACS You Know" ..	'Ma Perkins': sketch...	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	News; Snapshots..	Music of the United	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry's Cowboys.
3:45	"Help Wanted" ...	Nat'ns: Czechoslovakia	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or..	"Kick Conga" .....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch...	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody .....
4:30	"Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits ...	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	"Full Speed Ahead":	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45	Defense; "Date" ...	Musical Poll of Hits ...	Young Widder Brown..	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	'When a Girl Marries'.	Musical Roundup	News; D. Stabile's Orch
5:15	E. Howe, m. c....	"Dick Tracy": sketch	'Portia Faces Life'...	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30	"Follies"; Music...	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch ..	News service .....
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Talk: Music	Musical program	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": Songs ...	**The World's Front Page**	Internal Revenue Spkr.
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news..	Musical Rendezvous ...	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Dinner Salon: Music ..	Fred Waring's Orch....	**Fulton Lewis, Jr., news**	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Dinner Salon: Music ..	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service .....
7:30	American Melody	**Metropolitan Opera,**	**Ronald Colman; Bette**	"Confidentially Yours"	**Roundtable: Compulsory**
7:45	Hour: songs: or..	**U. S. A.; soloists**	**Davis: Human Bondage**	Fred Lang, news	**Military Training** ....
8:00	'Big Town': drama	"Watch World Go By" ..	Ginny Simms: inter-	**Sec. Harold L. Ickes: Oil**	Studio speaker .....
8:15	'Big Town': drama	'Lum 'n' Abner'	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner;	"A Date With Judy": ..	'Pick & Pat Time': Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch...
8:45	comedy; or: News	guest, Col. Stoopnagle	"A Date With Judy": ..	Small; Vincent Lopez.	Cosmopolitan Music ....
9:00	Burns and Allen:	"Famous Jury Trials"..	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Cosmopolitan Music ...
9:15	guest, Alan Ladd	"Famous Jury Trials"..	"Mystery Theater": dr.	"Believe It or Not" ...	Cosmopolitan Music ...
9:30	Report to Nation:	Teddy Powell's Orch....	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	**American Forum of Air:**	Cosmopolitan Music ...
9:45	Quentin Reynolds	Dance orchestra: Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	**Wagner - Murray - Din-**	Cosmop. Music: Bruins-
10:00	**Norman Corwin: dr**	**Raymond Gram Swing.**	Bob Hope Variety Show	**gell Bill: Soc. Security**	Detroit Redwings
10:15	**"Movie Primer"**..	Sammy Eisen's Orch..	Bob Hope Variety Show	**Sunny Skylar, songs**	hockey game .....
10:30	**Rep. Wm. Lemke**..	'Meet Me in the Lobby'	Red Skelton and Co....	Concert Album	News service .....
10:45	Treasury Parade ...	Allen Roth's Orch.....	Red Skelton and Co....	Music; Weather	Bobby Byrnes' Orch..
11:00	News: Weather ...	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Sunny Duinham's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Weather; "Off Record"	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Romance: drama:	Fishermen's program ..	**Words at War: drama;**	**"Sinfonietta": Arthur**	Day's End: music .....
11:45	'My Man Godfrey'	Ballads in Night: News	**"The Weeping Wood"**	**Fiedler, guest cond.**	Day's End: News .....

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News; Music	Organ; Weather: Music	.....
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	.....
7:30	Music; News	"Tick Tock Tunes"	News service	Hap Hazard	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious .....
8:00	**News of the World**	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air ...
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air ...
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Church in Wildwood..	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air ...
8:45	"Hannah"; News..	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air ...
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	The Breakfast Club ...	Home Forum, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	**School of the Air:**	The Breakfast Club ...	Talk; Wildwood Church	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	**"New Horizons"**..	The Breakfast Club ...	Wartime Food News ..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music ....
9:45	Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club ...	"Between the Lines"...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News ....
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama.	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories...	Music; Old-Time Songs	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk ....
10:30	'Open Door': sk...	Fishermen's program ..	"Helpmate": sketch ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Remember Mrs Meadows	Chet Gaylord, songs ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason .....
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience".
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ ....
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: dr....	"Spotlight Revue"	Profession. Wom's Club
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	'David Harum': sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service .....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news ...	"Dude Ranch" .....
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Me" ...	News service	D. Jurgens' Or.: News
12:30	'Helen Trent': sk..	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk ...	Musical Roundup ...	Drama and Music .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk ...	Hank Lawson's Music ..	Drama and Music .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins" ...	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Or.: songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera ..
1:30	B. Flynn, news ...	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Vincent Lopez's Orch...	Religious program ....
1:45	"The Goldberrs"...	Fishermen's program ..	"Mary Foster": sketch.	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program ....
2:00	Serial drama	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Music Roundup.	Curtain Time .....
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children': sk..	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time .....
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies, Be Seated"	'Light of the World"...	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker ...
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling..	News; Farm & Home.
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	"A to Z in Novelty" ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	U. S. Coast Guard Band	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	News; Snapshots..	State Dep of Education:	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Cowboy Jamboree ....
3:45	"Help Wanted" ...	guest speaker: orch.	"Right to Happiness" ..	Variety show: orch....	"Kick Conga" .....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	"Juke Box Serenade"..	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News: Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies .....
4:30	Life to the Front ..	Musical Poll of Hits ...	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Mystery Drama, with	Kay Kyser's Orch. ....
4:45	**'Your Income Tax'**	Musical Poll of Hits ...	Young Widder Brown..	Santos Ortega	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	'Follies': Music; E.	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; J. Messner's Or.
5:15	Howe, m. c.....	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"...	"Archie Andrews": dr..	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30	Follies; Music....	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Just Plain Bill": sk...	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45	American Women..	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch ..	News service .....
6:00	Comment; News ..	Terry and the Pirates..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Red Cross Pgm.
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers..	News Camera; Sn'pshots	Men Make the Navy ..
6:30	Jeri Sullivan	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory .....
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	**"Your Income Tax"** ...	Fred Waring's Orch....	**Fulton Lewis, Jr., news**	Pete Herman's Orch...
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	"Strings That Sing" ...	"Halls of Montezuma":	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps Series...	Program .....
8:00	Sam Kaye's Show	Watch World Go By	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	"This Is France" .....
8:15	guest: Cass Daley	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orch....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.:	Tommy Carr's Orch. ..
8:45	Hersholt: News ..	Bartletts": drama	garde: H. Sosnick's Or	L. Romay: D. Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan: Music
9:00	Frank Sinatra Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	**Classical Album: Bee-**
9:15	sical Variety Show	Network program	guest: Risé Stevens ...	"Believe It or Not" ...	**thoven's Missa Solem-**
9:30	Jack Carson Show:	Charlie Agnew's Orch..	"Mr. District Attorney"	**Barbara Luddy in "The**	**nis** .....
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Dance Orch.: Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	**Only Girl for Me"**	**Classical Album** .....
10:00	**Moments in Music:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news..	Local sports .....
10:15	**"Gypsy Princess"**.	Music pgm: transcribed	Musical Knowledge ...	Sports Preview: A Ward	Local sports .....
10:30	Morton Gould's Or	'The Symphonette.' M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Bobby Sherwood's Orch	Local sports .....
10:45	Alec Templeton	Plastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge ...	Parade: Music; Weather	Local sports .....
11:00	News; Weather ...	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service .....
11:15	**"Unrationed Jam"**	Dick Jurgens	Weather; Bump Hadley	Eddy Howard's Orch...	Xavier Cugat's Orch. ..
11:30	**Symphony Orch.**	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Day's End: music .....
11:45	**Sir T Beecham, c'n**	Lou Bresse's Or.: News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Day's End: News .....

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Follow the Girls," new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Featuring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"A Highland Fling" by Margaret Curtis. Featuring Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Etude," "Red Poppy," and "Rodeo," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:45.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Recital by Sophia Jacynowicz, pianist. 8:30. Tomorrow
Statler Hotel, Main Ballroom—Recital by Dusolina Giannini, soprano, given under the auspices of the Morning Musicales. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Sherlock Holmes and the Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 1:15, 5:10, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 12, 3:55, 8.
Keith Memorial — "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:27, 9:35. "Week End Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:27, 8:25.
Kenmore—"Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. 1, 4, 6:55, 10. "Hitler's Madman," Ralph Morgan. 2:20, 5:20, 8:15.
Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 12, 3:16, 6:32, 9:48. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 10:23 a. m., 1:39, 4:55, 8:11.
Metropolitan—"Miracle of Morgan Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:50. "The Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.
Modern—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:25, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05.
Orpheum—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 9:20, 11:50 a. m. 2:20, 4:55, 7:25, 10.
Paramount—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.
RKO-Boston—"Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 9:20, 11:30 a. m., 1:40, 3:15, 6, 8:10, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:35 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5:05, 7:15, 9:20.
Scollay—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.
South Station Theater—"With the Marines at Tarawa." "A Letter to a Hero," "What's Your I. Q.?" "Strange Testament," "Prunes and Politics, with Edgar Kennedy," cartoons and latest news reels.
State—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 11:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:25, 10.
Telepix—"The Pacific War." "The Ballet." "Howard Hill," "Iraq." "A Pete Smith Novelty," "Letter to a Hero," "Bugs Bunny," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Henry Travers. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55. "Mardi-Gras," 2:30, 6, 9:20.
Washington Street Olympia — "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:25. "Career Girls," Frances Langford. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "In Old Chicago," Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods.
Regent: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow." **Coolidge Corner:** "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Charlie Chan in the Secret Service," Sidney Toler.
Cleveland Circle: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. News and shorts. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. 2, 8.
University: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 3:15, 6:30, 9:35. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.
DORCHESTER — Lorchester: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal, Glenda Farrell.
Codman Square: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 1:50, 7:45.
Franklin: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "The Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney. 3:15, 8:05. "The Mad Ghoul," Evelyn Ankers. 2:08, 7, 9:30.
Park: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Good Fellows," H. Walker. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 2:30, 8:15. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 5:39, 8:38. March of Time, and Shorts.
Mystic: "The Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas, Margaret Lockwood. 1:55, 7:50. "A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor. 3:25, 9:20.
Maplewood: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. 2:47, 7:47.
Strand: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 3:15, 8:30. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 2:15, 7, 10.
Orpheum: "A Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris, Jeanne Bates. 2:15, 8. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 3:25, 9:10.
MEDFORD—Medford: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean

Farrell Coup Is Good Neighbor Test

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—An undercover diplomatic tug-of-war is going on in the Western Hemisphere the outcome of which, as seen here, will make or break American solidarity. The Farrell coup in Argentina that ousted President Ramirez accentuated the struggle that developed at the 1942 Rio conference and broke out in the open with the Bolivian revolution.

Already Chile, temporarily at least, through its recognition of the Farrell Government, has been dragged across the line. Paraguay and Uruguay, right behind Chile geographically and economically in their dependence on Buenos Aires, are feeling the pull of proximity to Argentina. Over the week end, Bolivia followed Chile's example.

The American State Department, despite Chile's deflection from the united front achieved by the American republics in denying recognition to the Axis-inspired coup in Bolivia, is still hopeful for American solidarity. There is some tendency to excuse Chile's precipitous action because of its known close relations with Argentina. But there is little inclination to belittle the seriousness of the action.

Threat to Harmony

Should Paraguay and Uruguay follow suit, the result might be disastrous to hemisphere harmony. But the fact that those two countries have postponed action so far and are known to be withholding their decisions is considered a good sign here.

A fond but ephemeral hope has even been expressed that Chile might repent of its action and backslide into the camp of the other American republics.

Outside of official circles here there is considerable criticism leveled at the cautious and timid approach the Government has taken in handling the Argentine affair. Certain diplomatic representatives of the United States in South America are held partially to blame for the deterioration of relations between Washington and Bolivia and Argentina.

It is said that when Washington learned of Chile's decision to recognize the Farrell regime, immediate efforts were made to contact the American Ambassador in Santiago, Claude G. Bowers. But he was away—in the country. The parallel between the pre-Munich long week ends that British diplomats used to take despite Hitler's penchant for week end aggressions and Ambassador Bowers' absence from the Chilean Capital at this time of crisis has not gone unobserved.

This crack in America's good-neighbor policy is causing observers here to wonder if a general overhauling of diplomatic personnel is not in order. It is recalled that the American representative in Bolivia, Pierre Boal, at the time Washington was making deals for Bolivian tin, exhibited an ineptitude in co-operation with American officials making the deals that bewildered Latin Americans.

Though there might have been some excuse in pre-war days for making Ambassadorial posts political plums, in these times when Axis agents are known to be operating openly in this hemisphere and the good-neighbor policy is on trial, it is felt here that only the ablest and most experienced of career diplomats should receive these assignments.

Argentina Bars A. P.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 7 (AP)—The Argentine Government yesterday banned reception of the Associated Press news report which is sent by wireless from New York, and canceled permission for the use of a leased wire between Buenos Aires and Montevideo, charging that both facilities were used in violation of the laws and rules of the country.

The resolution, issued by the Director of Posts and Telegraph, followed similar but milder measures adopted March 4 against La Prensa Unida, Argentine Branch of the United Press.

At the same time, the post office forbade use of any means of communication to the Associated Press' Argentine Branch, La Prensa Asociada, and to the Asociacion Noticiosa Argentinua, with which the AP has a news exchange agreement.

[The greater part of the AP report to South America is transmitted by wireless, and Buenos Aires reception has been handled at the wireless center of La Nacion, one of South America's foremost newspapers.]

The resolution said that after an inspection of the receiving station, which was authorized in September, 1936, it was proved that news received there was delivered to the Associated Press and La Prensa Asociada, which distributed it in Argentina and abroad.

The resolution said this was against the law and against the interests of the State, inasmuch as the duties established by previous resolutions were unpaid.

No action curtailing the facilities of the British News Agency, Reuters, was taken by the Government.

Seeks U. S. Harmony

MONTEVIDEO, March 7 (AP)—Gen. Diego Luis Mason, Argentine Foreign Minister, asserted last night that the Government of acting President Edelmiro Farrell intends to "strengthen the friendly links between Argentina and the United States" and that it will adopt "all measures necessary to the security of the Hemisphere."

General Mason's pronouncement on Argentine foreign policy was made in a statement in which he expressed surprise at the action of the United States in directing U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour to refrain from entering into official relations with the present regime in Argentina.

The statement was issued after a Cabinet meeting at which Argentine foreign relations, especially within the Western Hemisphere, were reviewed.

Shakings of Antonio's Taxi Forgotten in Smiling Addios

By a Staff Artist

NAPLES, Italy, Feb. 25. Delayed (AP) — Antonio Gaetani proudly calls it his taxi.

But to the newspapermen who have agreed to pay Antonio $4 a day to be hauled over the hilly, winding Neapolitan streets, it is just a motorized monstrosity.

Antonio, a little sharp-eyed mite of a man who wears a beret and a long black coat which almost touches his boots, has been driving a taxi for 20 years.

He bought this particular animated rattle-box on the installment plan 10 years ago, and it wasn't any automotive spring chicken even then. The Italian company which manufactured it apparently was stricken with remorse when it realized what it had done, for it went out of business years ago.

Wired Door Shut

The vehicle itself is built on the tool-box pattern, painted a glowing green. It has four wheels, a steering gear on the right side, and a series of explosions under the hood which may or may not indicate the presence of a motor.

Here the similarity to an automobile ends.

In the old days, when ships brought tourists instead of doughboys to the Naples docks, Antonio was there waiting.

He herded his travelers into the hack, wired the door shut and then—protected from their protests by the glass window which separates him from his victims—took them up to see Vesuvius. The fact that they intended to go somewhere else he just chose to ignore.

How, even in those days, he ever made it up the mountain is a minor miracle of the horseless carriage era. But somehow he did.

Engine Renews Throbbing

Nobody ever knows what the exact difficulty is when the motor naturally and frequently quits.

Then Antonio scurries out and disappears under the hood. Suddenly he pops out from under it, twists the crank and the whole body structure resumes its shivering like a wet dog shaking.

But the whole ordeal is worth it when Antonio pulls wheezingly up to the curb, hops out of the car, swings the creaking door open with a beaming flourish and then salutes his passenger.

It's the smile that does it. The memory of the bumps, the narrow escapes, the hazards disappear. Perhaps it is Antonio's secret. Maybe he opens the hood of his stalled engine, and just smiles.

American Civilian Internees Join Party Aboard Gripsholm

By Mel Most
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

ABOARD THE EXCHANGE SHIP GRIPSHOLM IN LISBON HARBOR, March 6—Stripped of most of their belongings by the Germans, 660 haggard but smiling American civilian internees from camps in Germany and France have joined the official repatriation party aboard this ship heading homeward with 711 North and South Americans.

[The Gripsholm left Portuguese waters Monday afternoon after remaining several hours off Lisbon.]

Their tales of hardship and inconsiderate treatment made us, who were interned after the Nazis occupied Vichy, France, almost ashamed of the considerate way the Germans treated us in order to get reciprocal treatment for their own diplomats in America.

The civilians said they were given 24 hours to prepare for departure and were not allowed to take most of their effects. A group of nuns taken from French convents and interned arrived virtually without luggage.

All the civilians were warned that if so much as a single line of writing or a photograph was found on them they would be sent back to camps immediately.

Some Crass Handling

At the French Spanish border, where they finally left German control, they had the last taste of rough treatment to which they had become accustomed in the Reich. When the train was about to leave they were shouted at and pushed around by the German Major in charge and his underlings. All of them reported the crassest inefficiency in handling them and getting them out of camp.

On the other hand, there were one or two cases of persons technically of American parentage who had lived all their lives in Europe and wanted to stay, convinced the war would end soon. They were shoved aboard repatriation trains regardless.

It was a strange experience to see that rare phenomenon—the American refugee.

They came from all parts of German-occupied Europe, from Greece to Norway, and when their stories are collected they will make an impressive account of life on the continent.

Friendships Renewed

This ship is full of happy and excited people. Many are meeting old American friends not heard from since the beginning of the war.

Some persons on the list forwarded by the Germans have not arrived. Among these is one of the Van Feldt brothers who was interned at Laufen. His younger brother, who was in Holland, arrived and did not have the reunion to which he had looked forward so anxiously. They have a father in New York.

Among the repatriates aboard are several newspapermen who had sought but been denied permission to remain in Europe to undertake new assignments.

American officials in Lisbon who ruled on these applications declined to explain their decision.

Among them are Taylor Henry of the Associated Press, Philip H. Whitcomb of the Baltimore Sun papers, and Arno Dosch-Fleurot of The Christian Science Monitor.

Most of us in the official party remained in Portugal long enough to develop the famous local ailment known as "Lisbon tummy" which afflicts those who arrive from other parts of Europe and try to keep up with the unrationed menus.

Spain to Release Political Prisoners

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, March 7—Another 5,263 political prisoners in Spain "are to be given conditional freedom under a bill approved by the Spanish Cabinet on Friday," the British Radio reported this morning.

CBS shortwave listening station recorded the radiocast which quoted a London commentator as stating: "None of these prisoners will qualify for ultimate release unless his original sentence was one of 20 years imprisonment, nor even so will he be released unless he can satisfy the Franco authorities that he was not guilty of taking human life during any period of the civil war. In addition he will have to prove that his conduct while in prison has been exemplary including among other things the most punctilious giving of the Falangist salute and the singing of the Falangist hymn.

"Each one of the 5,263 cases will have to be studied individually by the Association of Our Lady of Mercy for the Remission of Sentences before final release is granted."

Badoglio Ties To Americas In Question

NAPLES, Italy, March 7 (AP)—A purported Italian summary regarding relations of the government of liberated Italy with Latin America, issued March 4 through the United Nations news service, a section of the Allied Psychological Warfare Branch in Italy, apparently has started something.

The Venezuelan Embassy at Washington denied last night that Dr. Carracciolo Para-Perez, Venezuela's Foreign Minister, had sent a message of commendation to Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government, as was stated in the document.

A statement that the Colombian Government had agreed to resume "normal relations" with liberated Italy and "re-establish traditional friendship between the two countries" was denied in Bogota by the Colombian Chancellery.

The March 4 summary was based on an announcement from the press office of Premier Badoglio's Minister of the Interior.

Neither Marshal Badoglio nor his spokesman were available for comment.

The summary had said that the Venezuelan Foreign Minister's note of commendation was for the Italian Government's work "in the liberation and reorganization of the country and for its progressive strengthening of its collaboration with the United Nations."

Monarchy Opposed

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—In a letter printed by the New York Herald Tribune, six prominent Italian-Americans have criticized the Allied policy in support of the Badoglio regime and the House of Savoy in Italy.

The letter, signed by Arturo Toscanini, orchestra conductor, and five others described by the paper as "anti-Fascists," declared that "the power of the monarch of Italy should be surrendered at once to a provisional government."

The writers of the letter advocated this three-point program to rally the Italian nation behind the war effort: Overthrow of the monarchy in favor of a provisional government; recruitment of an army of Italian volunteers "to fight under the flag of Free Italy"; and organization of an Italian constituent assembly at the end of the war which would be free to decide the new political regime, a regime which "should be allowed to sit at the peace table as an ally and not as an ex-enemy."

Arabia

Continued from Page 1

immense petroleum fields it will take much more than a mere million and a quarter dollars' worth of riyals to pay for the manpower needed.

In fact, the Treasury Department may soon have along with its regular call for dollars, dimes and pence a standing order for these unusual coins from the Arabian Government.

People may some day feel one of the most interesting results of World War II was the economic partnership it produced between the United States and Arabia, perhaps the world's most modern and least modern countries, respectively.

What began with a few Lend-Lease trucks has now become a gigantic oil deal. And this delivery of silver riyals to the ancient Moslem port of Jidda is one of the ways in which this new commercial partnership is being sealed.

China Commends Ex-War Lord For Gift to Chengtu University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, March 7—The Chinese Government has issued a mandate commending Lan Wen-pin for his gift of 1,200,000 Chinese dollars to West China University, a Christian missionary institution in Chengtu.

[Although the value of the Chinese dollar in United States currency is difficult to appraise, 20 cents has been accepted as a fairly reasonable basis of calculation. The purchasing power of the Chinese dollar in China, however, is far higher than this.]

Less than 50 years ago, this man was known as the "no defeat" war lord of China's richest province, with his headquarters at a little town, which like so many in China goes by the name of Chengkiang, about 50 miles up the Chialing River west of Chungking.

When the Sino-Japanese war broke out in 1937, war lordism necessarily went out of style in China. For all of China's fighting strength had to be devoted to saving the country. This conversion from a war lord to loyal patriot and benefactor is another indication of the revolutionary transformation of modern China.

But the coming of the war was not the only factor in bringing about this war Lord's change of outlook. For six years prior to 1937, he was in prison as a result of a clash with the powerful Government of Szechwan.

During that time, Mr. Lan had plenty of time to think over the war-lord business and study a new kind of business in which he previously had developed some interest—coal mining. And when his release was granted by order of the National Government, Mr. Lan went to work mining coal from the hills of Szechwan for the wartime factories of Chungking. Before long, 10,000 tons of coal monthly were being loaded on Chialing River barges from Lan mines and brought down to the Capital.

Chengkiang, Mr. Lan's home town, shows the influence of his new outlook. With its neatly built blocks of grain and clothing stores, its cleanly swept concrete pavements, and its public playgrounds, complete with basketball court, Chengkiang truly is a model village of West China.

One of Mr. Lan's hobbies was the old Szechwan opera. In the evening when the day's work is done, townsfolk gather at the opera house, largely financed by Mr. Lan, and there right among them is the former war lord and his wife.

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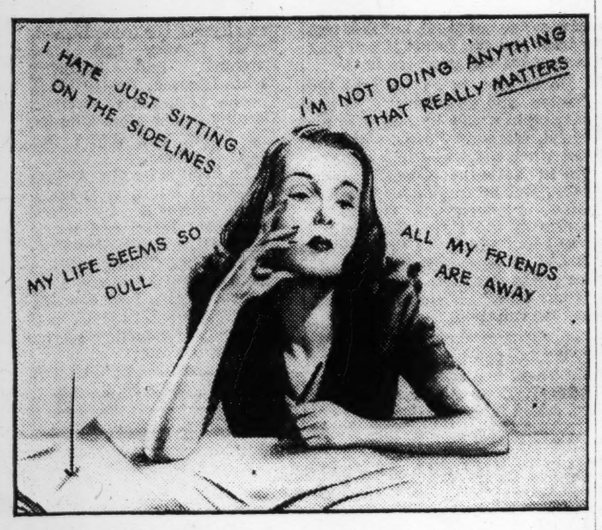
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House Group Urges Slashing $91,235,064 From Agencies

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Congress' newest economy drive was thrown into high gear today as the House Appropriations Committee recommended a $91,235,064 slash in the funds requested for various Federal agencies in the first deficiency supply bill of 1944.

Committee action left the total of proposed new appropriations at $500,103,748.

Biggest cuts by the Committee were $22,500,000 from the $150,000,000 requested by the Federal Works Agency for community facilities; $17,500,000 from the $25,000,000 sought by the National Housing Agency for War housing construction; and rejection of a request for $39,436,884 for restoration of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

After slashing the requests for new funds, the Committee turned down requests for transfers of $26,945,000 in funds previously appropriated and for contract authorizations of $10,000,000.

Navy Request Cut

The Committee reduced from $130,000,000 to $120,000,000 the Navy's request for authorization to construct additional repair yards. It granted the full $30,000,000 sought by the Veterans' Administration for construction of hospital facilities after hearing Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the agency.

In cutting the funds for community facilities, the Committee put a limitation of 4 per cent on funds that may be used for administrative purposes, and emphasized that new facilities should be confined "to the type of commercial establishment the absence or inaccessibility of which is the cause of absenteeism."

In explanation of the $17,500,000 cut in war housing funds, the Committee said the need for such housing was declining.

Refusing CCC's impaired capital plea, the Committee stated CCC had a balance of $25,045,814 on Dec. 31 and is authorized to borrow funds with repayment guaranteed by the Government.

As of Dec. 31, 1943, the corporation owned commodities valued at $903,490,586.92.

More for Navy

The present peak rate of shipbuilding, especially merchant vessels, is expanding the repair requirements beyond the capacity of existing or authorized facilities, said a Navy spokesman.

All ship repairs for the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission, and for the United Nations, as may be required within the United States and at outlying bases, are handled by the Navy, it was pointed out.

The Government claims as "pretty good" a vacancy record of "only 5 or 6 per cent" in the 1,250,000 family units constructed under its nearly completed $6,000,000,000 war housing program, further testimony showed.

A 10 per cent vacancy record in private housing in peactime is considered "a satisfactory operation," National Housing Administrator John H. Blandford said. He emphasized difficulties in "anticipating construction schedules" and in "trying to do a job in almost 1,000 communities."

Mr. Blandford asked for $25,000,000 to add to approximately $16,000,000 still available to build a total 23,261 dwelling units still needed.

Day nurseries, financed by local communities and the Federal Government, have made it possible for 50,000 mothers to work in war industries, Congress was told.

These nurseries are caring for approximately 65,000 children ranging in age from two to 14 years.

Federal works Agency officials described how the program has worked, with mothers paying 50 cents a day for one main meal, two supplemental feedings and supervision daily for 10 to 12 hours. Communities make up the difference between the fees and half the total cost of the project, and the Federal Government pays the other half.

Aid for Veterans

Thirty-one years from now—in 1975—the Veterans' Administration expects to be handling its peak load of hospital cases resulting from the present war and from the last world conflict, according to General Hines.

Selective Service officials, seeking more funds, estimated that 3,000,000 men will be sent to examination stations during the five-month period which began Feb. 1, and that about 1,200,000 of that number will be inducted.

Acquisition by the United States of the Widener art collection, which originally cost $18,500,000, requires expenditure by the Federal Government of $307,630.50 in Pennsylvania inheritance taxes to complete terms of the gift, it was disclosed in another request.

Conscientious objectors to war have been anxious in volunteering for the dangerous work of parachuting down to fight forest fires, the House learned, in a Forest Service request for $1,535,000 mainly to fight forest fires, during the next fiscal year.

Sixty of them were utilized, it was reported, out of 350 that volunteered from camps holding 1,700 objectors. Many were excluded, however, by the requirements for such service.

One Oregon fire, put out by parachutists, cost the Forest Service only $116, which probably would have cost $6,000 otherwise to combat, it was added.

Publicity Director

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Paul A. Porter

Director of Publicity of the Democratic National Committee.

C.I.O. Backing By President Is Reported

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The New York Times in a dispatch from Washington says that President Roosevelt is reported to have told William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, that the Congress of Industrial Organizations must be represented in the leading delegation at the meeting of the International Labor Office in Philadelphia on April 20.

[In Washington A. F. of L. sources declined to comment on the subject.]

"The President took a hand to settle a question that has been a thorny one for the administration since 1936 when the C. I. O., through John L. Lewis, first made a demand that it have an official workers-delegate representative at the I. L. O. rather than be limited to a certain number of labor advisors," the Times said.

The A. F. of L. view, the newspaper added, has been that the constitution of the I. L. O. provides that the workers-delegate and the industry-delegate be chosen from nominations made by the "most representative" labor and industry organizations.

Thus far it has been held that these organizations are the A. F. of L. and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Times said, adding that Mr. Green "is said to have informed Mr. Roosevelt of the Federation's objection to sharing the top workers' delegation with the C. I. O. which it regards as a 'rival, rebel organization.'"

Rough Road Seen For Neighbor Plan

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt's proposal for an extension of the Latin-American "good-neighbor" policy to other countries of the world appeared headed today toward some rough sailing in the Senate.

Implementing legislation has been introduced in the House by Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, but Chairman Tom Connally (D), of Texas, of the Senate's equivalent committee, told reporters he was going to study the idea further before acting.

Meanwhile, Senators Robert Reynolds (D), of North Carolina, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Edwin Johnson (D) of Colorado voiced opposition to the broad grant of Presidential powers proposed in the Bloom resolution.

The measure would authorize the President, subject to such appropriations as might be made by Congress, to develop and maintain "such cultural and co-operative programs with other countries of the world as he may consider justified in furtherance of the purposes of the United States in the present war and in the peace to follow."

Lawyers Guild Asks End to Dies Group

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The National Lawyers Guild described operations of the Dies Committee as a "conspiracy" against war policies of the Administration and the United Nations March 5 in calling on Congress to put an end to the investigating group's work.

The Guild's letter, addressed to all members of Congress, asserted that continuation of the activities of the House Committee on un-American activities would result in "nothing less than destruction of national unity, the betrayal of the nation's war aims embodied in the Teheran and Cairo agreements."

It attributed to Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, the purpose to "use his Committee as a springboard during the national elections of 1944 to so confuse, divide and demoralize the American people as to result in the election of a Government opposed to the war policies of the United Nations."

Plan Is Sought To Omit Filing Of Tax Return

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Some 30,000,000 of the nation's 50,000,000 individual income taxpayers received a word of consolation from Congress today that the current siege of return-making may be the last they will undergo.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina disclosed that the tax-formulating body is working on a plan under which persons with incomes up to $5,000 won't have to file returns after this year.

Emerging from a committee session, the Chairman said the body had given "special consideration" to a program whereby the withholding levy against wages and salaries—after necessary adjustments of exemptions, deductions and rates—would become the actual tax for the lower income levels, requiring no formal return at the year end.

In Mr. Doughton's words, the Committee studied "the possibility of arranging the withholding tax so as to eliminate the requirement of taxpayers with income up to $5,000 of having to file a regular income tax return, but allowing them the option of filing a simple statement or slip as to their income, or the regular return."

In this simplification effort, the Committee is seeking:

1. To retain, so far as possible, the present tax burden against all levels of income, dropping few if any of the 50,000,000 victory and income taxpayers from the tax rolls.

2. Integrating the present victory, normal and surtax into one simple rate.

This latter provision is expected by the Congressional tax experts to provide substantial relief for the 20,000,000 persons in higher income brackets who probably will continue to file annual returns.

Nothing in the simplification program would affect the returns on 1943 income due before March 15.

In New Job

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Thomas D. Blake

Moves into William D. Hassett's former post as an assistant on the White House secretarial staff. Mr. Blake is a former press attaché in the State Department. Mr. Hassett was recently appointed a full secretary to President Roosevelt.

United Nations to Discuss Air Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7 — A United Nations conference on post-war commercial aviation is being planned for sometime late this year, it was disclosed authoritatively here today. Preliminary exchanges on proposals for such a conference of major powers are already well advanced.

The United States, Great Britain and Russia have made tentative plans for such a parley to which China and other nations are expected to agree to send representatives. The geographic importance of Latin America, the French and Dutch Empires and the various members of the British Commonwealth of Nations to any postwar network of commercial airways assures their interest and participation in any such gathering.

Currently the subject is being discussed bilaterally through the State Department which initiated the proposals for the international conference and which is keeping in close touch with the Senate Commerce and Foreign Relations Committees that are likewise concerned with this all-important postwar problem.

It is believed here that Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo and now a special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, will head any American delegation to this coming aviation parley. Possibly assisting him will be William A. M. Burden, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air.

While it is much too early to discuss a definitive agenda, it is understood that such domestic issues as monopoly operation and air-line operation by steamship lines will not be matters for discussion. But the problem of Government subsidy to commercial air-line operations is certainly expected to enter the conversations. While the United States' position in theory favors unsubsidized aviation, it is generally recognized that some Government assistance is inevitable, particularly for unprofitable but essential runs.

The magazine, American Aviation, said today in an article by its editor, Wayne W. Parrish, that the United States had invited Great Britain, Canada, and Russia to attend a preliminary conference on this subject in Washington the third week of this month. It went on to say that Britain and Canada want all air services strictly controlled, whereas the United States apparently is anxious to permit private enterprise to develop and expand along competitive lines without being hampered by pooling of services or limitation of frequencies."

"The question of the use of war-built bases," Mr. Parrish says, "is not expected to be a major problem, since there seems to be unanimity of opinion that such bases should be open for use by all recognized air services."

Soviet Military Mission 'In Contact' With Tito

MOSCOW, March 7 (AP)—A dispatch from the Cairo correspondent of Izvestia said today that a Soviet military mission under the leadership of Lieutenant General Korneiev is "in contact" with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), leader of the Army of Liberation in Yugoslavia.

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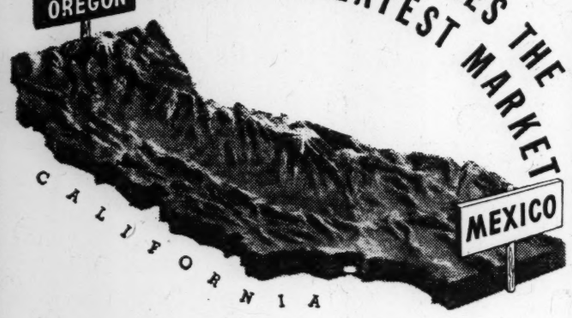

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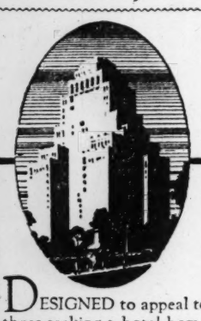

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Minority of Soldiers Blamed For Caution by Eisenhower

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 7—American troops in Britain, sobered by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's plain speaking on the necessity for better conduct among officers and men stationed here, are reflecting today upon their responsibilities not only as soldiers, but as representative citizens of the United States.

They realize that it was the behavior of only a minority which called forth this reminder, but in London and other large cities where American soldiers are present in vast numbers, adding to already overcrowded conditions, the conduct of a noisy minority is especially noticeable.

General Eisenhower's statement, it is felt here, was definitely needed. Especially when United States troops are contrasted to highly disciplined British forces, it is undeniable that a sizable minority have succeeded in giving the impression that the American Army is sadly lacking in the essential requirement of self-discipline.

Clash of Traditions

Point is, of course, that the tradition of the American Army differs sharply from the British in this respect. United States forces put more emphasis on endeavoring to build up self-discipline through inculcating democratic spirit, both in officers and men.

General Eisenhower's letter calls attention to one such democratic procedure when he refers to the higher commanders' responsibility for seeing that justice prevails and that men and Wacs understand "the right of legitimate appeal from what was to be considered capricious or arbitrary punishment."

This right of legitimate appeal is the privilege of every man or woman in the United States armed forces to appeal against any punishment inflicted upon him by his immediate superior officer.

If he feels he has been unjustly treated or sentenced, he is entitled to submit a written appeal, which his superior is then obliged to pass on to the next highest ranking officer.

Full Rights of Appeal

This officer then usually attempts to settle the matter to the man's satisfaction, but if still unsatisfied the soldier can insist on the appeal going right to the commanding officer of the entire theater.

General Eisenhower's letter has put the problem up to the men fairly and firmly, without any undue emphasis or sternness. It recognizes reasonably that the problems involved are made more complex by the necessity for stationing large numbers of officers and enlisted men in big cities.

And it also stressed the Commanding Generals' recognition of the "need for proper recreation and entertainment."

Welcomed Into Homes

It should be remembered, too, that there are hundreds of American boys in Britain who are conducting themselves in a manner to win the respect and affection of their British friends. Many are welcomed in British homes, and these friendships have resulted in an exchange of letters between British families and relatives of the boys in the United States.

But at the same time, the residents of Britain who have been under severe strain of war for nearly four years are now asked to make room for hundreds of thousands of American troops in an already crowded land. Many have even been called upon to vacate their homes and villages in order to make room for troop training maneuvers.

General Eisenhower's letter is a needed reminder to his troops of the necessity of avoiding careless conduct that might result in strained relations between American and British forces, since, as he pointed out, "consideration and co-operation" are essential for the winning of the war.

Turkey Imposes Rigid Terms For Help to Allies in War

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, replying to a question in Commons, said today the Government had no statement to make at present on the withdrawal of the British military mission from Turkey.

CAIRO, March 7 (AP)—Reliable Cairo sources said yesterday the Turkish Government had flatly refused to enter the war or grant bases to the Allies except on complete delivery of a huge volume of war materials which would require months to ship and prepare for use.

At the same time it was said that considerable political difficulties had been thrown in the path of the British military mission which recently returned empty-handed from Turkey.

The Turkish General Staff, it was stated on good authority here, declined to accept British estimates of the worst the Germans could throw against Turkey if it entered the war. In the specific case of possible air warfare, the Turks were said to have estimated German strength at 10 times above that given by British intelligence officers.

[In Washington, it was reported March 2 that American Lend-Lease and British mutual aid shipments to Turkey were understood to have been suspended in a move apparently linked with preparations for the invasion of Europe.]

The situation is not considered hopeless, however. If, as repeated rumors have said, Bulgaria is considering peace, that would put a new face on the situation. The Turks are known to be concerned with possible retaliation by the Germans and Bulgarians through Bulgaria.

An unimpeachable source said the Turks had demanded war supplies on the basis of the Adana conversations of February, 1943, when Turkey was in considerable danger of major German retaliation if it joined the Allies, rather than on the basis of the discussions of the more recent Cairo conference when the Nazis were in much worse condition to hit back.

Despite differences in these estimates, members of the British military mission found they could have discussed the situation reasonably with members of the Turkish General Staff if political factors had not entered the situation.

Among other things the Turks demanded 500 American Sherman tanks, of which they now have a small number, in addition to a considerable quantity of British tanks.

When an offer was made to send supplies on a monthly basis in exchange for quick action by the Turks, the Turks were said to have declined on the ground that a complete list of supplies must be delivered and troops trained to use them before the country would enter the war or allow bases to be used.

Synthetic Rubber in Japan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Japan with 90 per cent of the world's rubber resources in its possession, is developing a synthetic rubber industry.

The Japanese Radio has boasted of a new synthetic rubber which is now in mass production in five plants in Japan.

It claims the "product excels natural rubber, and is manufactured in accordance with a simpler process than those used by other nations."

Why a country so rich in rubber supplies should concern itself with the development of a rubber substitute has experts guessing. Their guesses are: First, that the Allied toll of Japanese merchant ships has so reduced the fleet that transportation of raw rubber from Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies has become increasingly difficult; second, that anticipated loss of these territories has spurred Japan to frantic preparation for self-sufficiency within its more easily defended home territories

There is no doubt but that the Japanese have more rubber in the Indies than they know what to do with. A Nipponese radiocast disclosed recently that they have been using it to pave roads and also for the manufacture of synthetic gasoline.

It also has been reported that they have converted Borneo rubber plantations into rice fields, and cut down rubber trees for shipbuilding and paper making.

A story about the building of rubber ships was current some time ago. It seemed fantastic, but authorities were inclined to believe that, if such ships were actually being constructed, they probably were barges, to be towed to Japan and scrapped for the rubber.

Green Inductees 'Sold' Furloughs

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa., March 7 (AP)—Some corporals and sergeants at the New Cumberland Army Reception Center were disclosed today to have "sold" weekend furloughs to greenhorn inductees.

The "noncoms," all limited servicemen, were "severely punished," broken in rank and transferred to other posts, Col. Herbert L. Grymes, post Commandant, said in disclosing this and other rackets through which they collected "dimes and quarters."

A post spokesman said regulations provided a week-end pass for all inductees after seven days in service but added that the noncommissioned men took advantage of rookies' ignorance of the rules.

Sergeants and corporals, he said, also collected for "guarding" inductees' belongings in their absence and for "arranging" for passes—automatically available—enabling them to see visitors. Colonel Grymes emphasized that the rackets had been stamped out.

Soldier Rescued While Girl Waits

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—A soldier and his girl-friend passed some children playing football.

The soldier snapped for the ball, it was tossed to him, and he hurled a forward pass which landed atop a two-story building.

He climbed to the roof with the aid of a stepladder, flipped the children their ball. Then he found he couldn't quite contact the ladder.

While his girl waited, the fire department came and rescued him.

Face of a Conqueror

Desert Victory Bronze by Jo Davidson

Grim Look of British Soldier Caught in Bronze by Sculptor

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Inspired by the British film, "Desert Victory," Jo Davidson, American sculptor, has molded a bronze head of one of the Eighth Army soldiers who appeared in the picture.

This bronze is on display at the New York Museum of Modern Art, where the film is being shown daily except Sundays between 1 and 2 p. m. for the duration of the exhibit which closes March 18.

Mr. Davidson was moved by the faces of the British soldiers in "Desert Victory" as they waited for the barrage to lift and the order to go into battle. In order to capture the tense, grim determination of these faces, he saw the film many times, and finally borrowed a section of it to project on his studio wall for a model.

After molding the head in clay, the sculptor had to obtain special permission from the War Production Board to melt down some of his own bronze in order to cast the head in that metal, since it has been ruled that no new bronze can be spared from gun manufacture for works of art.

Business-Education Link Hailed by School Officials

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There can be a "magnificent America" after the war if business and education cooperate, the regional Wartime Conference of the American Association of School Administrators was told here.

What's right with American youth—in contradistinction to criticisms often voiced about them—was also pointed out, and "home rule" in American education upheld and defended.

"A magnificent America is everybody's aim, and business and education are the principal agencies to attain it, although they haven't realized that fact very well until now," said Thomas C. Boushall of Richmond, Va., banker and chairman of the Committee on Education of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

It's been the custom, he pointed out, for business and education to stand with their backs to each other. They've not understood each other, nor been really acquainted. Education has considered business a sort of evil giant, and a stingy one at that. Business has considered education a necessary evil that had to be supported. Now, it's different.

"Education and business," Mr. Boushall said, "are gradually turning toward each other. Business is beginning to see that it is dependent for its greatest profit and for the preservation of private enterprise on the youth that comes marching out of schoolhouses into commerce and into the farmers' fields. There is recognition that business needs to give education more cash support."

There should be a way, he declared, for business to pay a "use tax" on the boys and girls coming out of the schools. Just as the gasoline tax is due on public roads—paid by the people who benefit by them—so business should help pay the cost of providing it with the trained workers it needs.

By "trained workers" Mr. Boushall means workers trained not only to do the particular tasks assigned them, but in a manner that can command high wages. He wants, too, workers who have an "appetite for culture."

Given all these, he maintains, business can go ahead after the war and produce peacetime goods in the same tremendous volume it is now producing war goods. It will have the workers it needs, and consumers with the ability and desire to buy all it can produce.

"The nation's natural resources," he declared, "include an alert, alive people who want to progress. Social advancement of the nation is the common cause of business and education. Every man, woman, and child should have the chance to discover his highest latent abilities, and the opportunity to train them to capacity."

While many educators see a need for more Federal aid to education, it was pointed out at the conference in a paper by the late DeWitt S. Morgan, former Superintendent of Schools in Indianapolis, Ind., which was read to the conference, that thought should be given to what is taken out of a community when Federal aid to schools comes in. "Home rule" of the schools should be maintained in any case, he warned, and civic responsibility for them. If Federal aid should mean a lessening and diluting of civic responsibility, he thought such financial help would mean more harm to the schools than good.

As for American youth, Henry H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., declared there has been no finer generation of youth in history.

"He is a better man physically than was his father in 1917," Mr. Hill alleged. "He is the best educated soldier the world has ever known. He is patriotic. He is ready for the air age.

"Youth is doing a good job today and he will have to do a far better job tomorrow.

"To the youth of today and tomorrow I urge this one thing," said Mr. Hill, "and that is, that each of you seek out and get to know and like members of different nationalities, races, and religions, so that when mass prejudice rears its ugly head you will have a background of affection and understanding of individual members of that race or religion which will keep you civilized and humane. The airplane has brought us a glorious opportunity to take our first step towards world citizenship. Only prejudice and selfishness—mankind's greatest foes through the ages—will prevent us from taking it."

Senators O. K. Army K-Rations

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Senators agree that the Army's K-ration is good solid eating.

In the proposal of Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, several Senators spent a day on the diet of front line fighters. The verdict—with some reservations:

It's fine food for its purpose, which is to provide soldiers a meal when they can't get anything else.

The Senators—who've known some pretty horrible substitutes for food in their travels among the banquet tables—found in the K-ration such things as biscuits, soluble coffee, lemon juice powder, canned ham and eggs and concentrated chocolate.

The reactions ranged from enthusiasm to the quiet observation that Sherman knew his wars.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado summed up the typical after-dinner reaction:

"It's not too filling, but it's loaded with food value. I've seen plenty of times when I'd have been glad for a meal like that."

Wacs Check Up on Army

FRESNO, Calif. (AP)—Wacs at Camp Pinedale now are serving as MP's (military police) on the Army post. They check the passes of soldiers at the main gate and furnish information to visitors. They are not armed.

New Gestapo Scheme Threatens Thousands of Jewish Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—The German Gestapo is on the point of carrying out one of the worst crimes so far perpetrated in France, according to reports from the French Underground. Thousands of Jewish children are threatened with eventual extermination.

The Algiers Radio recently appealed to the French population to continue "to harbor these little plague-stricken children and to save the health of these young creatures pursued by an accursed fate."

The reason for this Algiers radiocast is that, some time ago, the Gestapo ordered application of a "blocking up" system to Jewish children in the previously unoccupied part of France. This system already had been applied to those Jewish children in northern France whose parents had been deported to Poland.

When in July, 1942, thousands of alien Jews were rounded up by French police and Gestapo squads to be deported to Poland, their children were chased from their homes and remained in the streets. Many of these unhappy youngsters were picked up by charitable French families, others found shelters in schools requisitioned by the French authorities for this purpose.

However, in January, 1943, the German authorities introduced in the Paris district a new system of children's control, which eventually was extended over all France. The Jewish children living in temporary homes or with French families were "blocked up." Three weeks later 800 of them were rounded up in Paris, thrown into cattle vans and deported for an "unknown destination." Belgian railroad workers reported that they discovered in a train 40 corpses of children between the ages of two and four.

Today parentless Jewish children living in the formerly unoccupied zone are threatened with extermination in the same way. They number several thousands as numerous alien Jews fled to southern France after the French collapse. Both the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy in France have actively intervened to save the Jewish children. As a result of this intervention several hundred children, who had been concentrated in the camp of Vedissieux near Lyons, were eventually released by the Vichy authorities to be entrusted in the hands of individuals or of "reception groups."

The United States Government, some months ago, had agreed to issue visas to several hundreds of these children but, when the negotiations had been concluded and sufficient funds made available by the Jewish welfare organizations, the Laval government, probably on German instigation, refused the youngsters permission to leave France.

Extension of Gestapo control to all France is now likely to bring about the deportation of the remaining refugee children. The World Jewish Congress admits that today "it is feared that little help can be given to the Jewish children and that the new 'blocking up' measures will overwhelm the private assistance possibilities. Thousands of children are thus faced with deportation and extermination."

'Norfolk Plan' Aids Lodgers of Hotels

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The War Production Board, citing a plan developed by hotel operators of Norfolk, Va., March 6 offered a pattern for assurance of lodgings for essential travelers to congested areas.

The "Norfolk plan," which WPB said it expected would be adopted in other cities, provides that:

Except in case of emergency no guest will be permitted to remain more than five days.

Each hotel will reserve a reasonable number of rooms until 6 p. m., each day for essential war travelers.

A search will be made for rooms and apartments to which persons may be referred when hotel rooms are exhausted. A list will be maintained at information offices.

As far as possible, the hotels will restrict registrations to persons directly concerned with the war effort.

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Allied Big Bombers Attack Rome

Continued from Page 1

level and dropped loads of explosives on the Ostiense and Trastevere districts.

Sharp clashes have flared between Allied patrols and the Germans inside battered Cassino, Allied headquarters at Naples announced.

Rain and mud bogged down both armies. The Rapido River rose three feet.

Allied artillery again took a heavy toll of Nazis attacking the beachhead and played a major role in blunting the thrusts.

Air Over Europe:

Berlin Raid Costs 68 U S. Bombers

The great American air fleets smashing Berlin March 6 knocked 176 Nazi planes from the sky, but lost 68 four-engined bombers in one of the greatest plane battles of the war, United States Army headquarters disclosed.

RAF night bombers kept the attack rolling, with a heavy blow on railway targets at Trappes, France, 15 miles southwest of Paris, and Mosquito bombers darted against targets in Northwest Germany, all without loss.

More than 850 American bombers hurled over 2,000 tons of bombs upon burning Berlin, and in the swirling aerial battles all the way from the Dutch coast to the Capital, gunners of Flying Fortresses and Liberators bagged 93 enemy planes while fighter escorts shot down 83.

It was the second highest single day's score in victories for the United States Air Forces. The record still is the 307 German planes downed during the Schweinfurt and Regensburg raids last Aug. 18.

But the bombers suffered a record loss. Sixty-eight of the big craft and 11 fighter planes plunged down. About 700 highly trained airmen were lost.

Submarines:

Japan Hard Hit By Ship Sinkings

Destruction of Japanese shipping by American submarines is increasing to such an extent that it may determine results of the war in the Pacific, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, declared.

"Our submarines are increasing in number and not decreasing in efficiency, even though the number of targets is slowly decreasing," he added.

The Pacific Commander warned at the same time against discounting the importance of Japanese submarines, saying that although the enemy's undersea craft are not seen frequently now, they "will become more of a menace as their lines shorten.

"It would be to our advantage," he said, "to have an early encounter with the Japanese Fleet, because we are prepared to meet them. It would be disastrous for their overseas communications if we could fight an early engagement and they lost a good part of their fleet. My idea is that they are preserving their fleet as long as possible."

Atlantic Convoys:

U-Boats Sink Less Than 1 in 1,000

Allied convoy losses were less than one ship in 1,000 in the second half of 1943, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons.

He warned, however, that Admiral Karl Doenitz's U-boats "will try and try again to stage a comeback."

Mr. Alexander disclosed officially that the Mediterranean route to the East is in full use and said its reopening "is worth about a million gross tons, and the liberation of North Africa and Italy together have brought in half as much again in actual ships."

He declared the British Fleet now is stronger "in relation to enemy naval strength" than it had been since the fall of France.

He disclosed that 13 British warships had been sunk on Russian convoy duty and, while merchant ship losses there were heavy, 88 per cent of the cargoes got through.

Only two of 11 blockade runners went from Japan toward Germany in the past 12 months, reached port and both were damaged, he reported.

Russia:

Red Army Presses Toward Rumania

The Red Army has brought the war close to Rumania, placing Gen. Fritz von Mannstein's Southern Ukraine Army from Germany and Poland, in a precarious position. It surged on despite weather so bad that Soviet dispatches described it as "almost impossible."

At some places where the Russians have taken strongholds on the Odessa-Warsaw railway, Soviet units are 87 miles from the Rumanian border.

Front dispatches said the snow had been washed away by heavy rains and that wide fields of the Ukraine are ponds and areas of mud. "To wage an offensive would seem absolutely impossible," Red Star declared, reporting the spring thaw, "but what is happening proves the contrary."

These dispatches pointed out how the lack of roads and the mud have brought about "parallel chasings" of the German Army, and indicated the Germans have been separated from one another and are falling back without contact through areas where only a few miles lay between various units.

Six winding railways connect the Odessa-Warsaw and the Lwow-Bucharest trunk lines, joining two junctions of Tarnopol, Proskurov, Zhmerinka, Slobodzeya, Tiraspol and Odessa, on the Odessa-Warsaw line. The Russians already are 10 miles from Tarnopol and but 75 miles east of Lwow itself.

If Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov can continue the pace of his offensive—15 to 30 miles daily—he may soon be throwing the German Army back down these winding single-track lines into Rumania, for routes to Germany and Poland are imperilled.

South Pacific:

Americans Advance Across Los Negros

United States troops were pushing ahead toward Japanese positions on Los Negros Island of the Admiralty group.

Allied forces had a tight grip on Momote airdrome, which they seized after their daring landing on Feb. 29, and have defended against attacks that cost the Japanese 3,000 killed and wounded in less than a week.

The new move put the Americans across a lagoon north of Momote and gave them a foothold on a seven-mile-long peninsula forming the northern neck of Los Negros Island.

This advance, made in the face of Japanese artillery fire, was one of several offensive actions reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué.

The communiqué indicated that the dismounted American cavalrymen, reinforced since their landing, have been subjected to heavy Japanese artillery fire but have had strong support from American destroyers that stood offshore and shelled Japanese gun positions.

Possession of Momote airdrome gives Allied forces a plane base from which they can sweep large areas of the Bismarck Sea and further isolate Rabaul and other southerly enemy bases.

Meanwhile, in New Guinea, bypassing a lot of rough jungle along the northeast coast, units of the 32d Division made an amphibious landing behind Japanese positions and established themselves 30 miles west of Saidor. This puts them in the rear of Japanese blocking the road to Madang. The Madang area was heavily bombed.

Hundreds of miles eastward, on Bougainville Island in the Solomons, Allied planes bombed and strafed Japanese concentrations against the American perimeter at Empress Augusta Bay, and artillery pounded Japanese positions. There was mounting evidence that the thousands of Japanese stranded on Bougainville were massing for some desperate and probably suicidal thrusts at the Empress Augusta Bay positions.

Southeast of Bougainville, the hopelessly abandoned Japanese on Choiseul Island were blasted with 105 tons of bombs and strafed in a leisurely daylight raid in which even slow-moving Catalina patrol planes took part. These Japanese, gathered on northern Choiseul beaches waiting for evacuation barges that never arrived, were believed largely wiped out.

Rabaul, on New Britain, was struck with 181 tons of bombs in a midday attack. As is now usual, there was no enemy aerial interference.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Report Nazis Repulsed

Heavy fighting between Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and the Germans near the Kozara and Mineljubia Mountains was reported in a communiqué issued by the Yugoslav telegraph agency.

The communiqué, from the headquarters of Marshal Broz, said efforts of the Germans to capture Yugoslav positions had been repulsed and that the Partisans were launching counterattacks.

Burma:

U. S. and Chinese Troops Mop Up

American and Chinese troops, exploiting the capture of two strongholds in Northern Burma taken in Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's drive, are mopping up Japanese units, and a Japanese attempt to cross the Nambyu River has been thrown back with heavy losses, a Southwest Asia communiqué declared.

The new victory was near the Nambyu River where the Americans were reported to be fighting.

On the western sector in Burma, meanwhile, British troops beat off two Japanese raids on their main front west of the Mayu Range, inflicting severe casualties.

Nazi Bomb Tank Called Hitler 'Toy'

Recorded by CBS

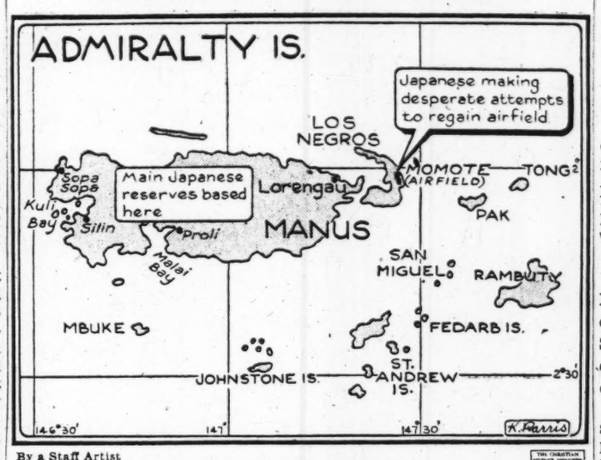
New York, March 7

Hitler's latest secret weapon, the radio-controlled tank is little more than a toy, the British Radio said.

The broadcast said first reports that it was capable of carrying a thousand pounds of high explosives were a lot of nonsense. Actually it is about three feet high, with an overall weight of between 700 and 800 pounds. It carries, not 1,000 pounds, but 110 pounds of explosives.

If it hits an obstruction, it goes round in circles. It is very vulnerable and can be put out of action by an antitank gun, at very considerable range.

Central Pacific Sector



By a Staff Artist

On Strategic Agendum

Close-up of the Admiralty Islands, north of New Guinea, where American dismounted cavalry have effected a landing, shows that Manus, the main island of the group, has still to be tackled by Allies.

American Tanker Used by Yugoslavs

By the Associated Press

Malta, March 7

The American tanker Ohio was taken over March 6 by the Yugoslav Navy as headquarters ship after a thorough overhauling.

The Ohio's battered hulk arrived in Malta in August, 1942, with its cargo of oil intact after being heavily attacked while crossing the Mediterranean in a convoy.

The Ohio was built in 1940 at Chester, Pa., for the Texas Oil Company. The 9,624-ton vessel is 488 feet long and carried a crew of 43.

25,000 Miners Strike in Britain

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—A total of 25,000 coal miners had quit work, leaving 45 pits idle, as wage strikes spread today through South Wales and the Monmouthshire coal fields.

The South Wales Miners' Executive Committee announced the figure and called for an immediate return to work pending negotiation of differences. The strike already is costing fuel-short Britain 22,000 tons of coal a day.

Monmouthshire, with about 10,000 strikers, is the center of the newest walkouts. More than 1,000 men at four Aberdare Valley collieries struck today, following a strike by 8,000 miners in the western valley of Monmouthshire and others in the Vale of Neath and Glamorgan yesterday.

Similar walkouts threatened other collieries, and the South Wales Miners' Executive Committee called an emergency session to draft an appeal to the workers to return to the pits pending negotiations to settle the grievances.

Miners are protesting a wage-fixing decision which boosted the minimum weekly wage from $16.75 to $20, but provided no increase in piece rates. The miners contend that this means virtually the same pay, no matter what their skill and no matter how hard they work.

Move to Keep OPA Seen in Congress

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Chairman Brent Spence (D) of Kentucky of the House Banking Committee disclosed today that a resolution probably will be offered "in a few days" to continue the Office of Price Administration as now constituted, an action almost certain to explode into a Congressional tempest.

The Price Control Act expires June 30. Republicans have demanded action now toward a reshuffle of the agency, and several members of the Banking Committee, including Democrats, are with them.

Mr. Spence indicated that the Administration strategy of standing pat on its price control setup had just about been settled.

Japanese Try Stiff Defense In Admiralties

Continued from Page 1

mounted cavalry troops the choice of a battle ground and it is speeding up the job of cleansing the Admiralties without the necessity of moving away from the original beachhead.

"Fanatical Defense"

If the Americans had been compelled to cross the island and seek out the enemy force on Manus Island, their casualties might have been much higher than they have been so far.

However, the Japanese, cut off from outside reinforcements and supplies, can have little hope of a sustained defense. What they are doing is to make the same type of suicidal defense which has marked the campaigns in the Solomons and New Guinea for the last 18 months.

Such fanatical defense of the Admiralties leaves open to question whether the Japanese intend to defend Rabaul and its environs with even greater determination.

London-Tokyo Peace Held Financiers' Aim

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—An editorial-page article in the Daily Mail declared yesterday that a clique of financiers and appeasement-minded members of the House of Commons were working for a compromise peace with Japan.

The British press has lately evinced an increasing interest in the war in the Pacific. Repeatedly, statements by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, pledging Britain to remain in the war after the fall of Germany have been given prominent position.

No reporters regularly covering the House of Commons have noted any undercover move to compromise with Tokyo, however.

The Daily Mail article was written by Simon Harcourt-Smith, who writes occasional pieces under contract, but is not a member of the regular staff. The paper said his views did not necessarily reflect the views of the paper.

School-Lunch Project Under Debate in House

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Whether the Federal Government is to appropriate up to $50,000,000 for participation in locally sponsored school-lunch projects came up for debate in the House today.

Authority for such an appropriation was contained in an amendment offered to a pending farm bill late yesterday by the Agriculture Committee. Its pertinency was promptly challenged by Representative John Taber of New York, ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, but he was overruled.

Soviets Feel Peace With Finns Near

Continued from Page 1

of the motives of the Finnish ruling circles in initiating peace talks. According to Pravda, it is hard to conceive how the Finns could possibly have expected more generous treatment.

Divergent Views Indicated

[The Associated Press said latest Finnish press comment on the general situation as relayed through Stockholm indicated a divergence of opinion on the course the government should take.

[One paper, the Arbetarbladet, spoke sharply against elements opposing continuation of peace negotiations and declared that the collapse of German defenses in the Baltic States would leave Finland in an untenable position.

[The Uusi Suomi, however, said it was wrong for the Russians to treat the Finns as war losers because "everybody must know that Finland is now very strong and our possibilities for defense are very great."]

It is, of course, recognized here that the Germans in Finland are doubtless doing everything in their power to keep Finland in the war, using their best persuasive arguments mingled with threats that if Finland signs an armistice it will share Italy's and become a battleground.

Old Arguments

However, the Finns must have heard all these arguments before and presumably discounted them before sending Dr. Juhu K. Paasikivi to Stockholm last month to sound out the Russians on a negotiated peace.

But while German opposition to Finnish acceptance of Soviet armistice terms is understandable, some Russian observers find it is harder to account for reports that encouragement is being offered to Finnish intransigeance by neutral Sweden. A majority of the Swedish press, according to advices reaching Moscow, has echoed Finnish assertions that terms are "harsh."

Some extremists even go so far as to charge that powerful Swedish interests, for reasons of their own, want Finland to stay in the war.

De Gaulle in Algiers After Visiting Troops

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle has returned to Algiers after visiting Italy to inspect French troops, the British Radio said today in a radiocast recorded by U. S. Government monitors.

"He saw the positions they captured recently and talked to officers and men," said the radiocast.

Balkan Satellites Rush Defenses Against Soviet

Continued from Page 1

its own frontier in the Carpathians, has now undertaken defense preparations on an extremely large scale.

A strict check-up of the male population between 18 and 60 for military purposes is now proceeding. Measures also for the prevention of internal disturbances long have been organized and will be applied immediately the occasion arises.

Hungary, it might be added, has for some time shown by its attitude toward its neighbors, especially Slovakia, that it counts upon the re-establishment of Czechoslovakia. It has adopted a surprisingly objective tone toward President Eduard Beneš and his ideas as contrasted with comments 12 months ago. On the other hand, however, there is little change in the animosity which dominates Hungarian - Rumanian relations because of the disputed problem of Transylvania.

Large Slav Population

Hungary, as a result of the two Vienna awards, has included within its territory large Slav populations—in East Slovakia and in Ruthenia. It is obvious that the Budapest Government cannot count on these populations—which are on the western slopes of the Carpathians—to fight for Hungary should the Russians cross that mountain range.

The Germans are exerting all their influence to keep Hungary up to battle pitch and German military leaders are playing a decisive role in Hungary's newest defense measures. Simultaneously, the German military staff is operating in Slovakia, where General Catlos and his small unreliable Slovak army must fit in to the German defense plans for that area. In fact, central European military experts incline to the view that the Little Carpathians and the valley of the River Vaha [Waag] may be an important German defense line which they will try to defend even though the Hungarian plain is invaded.

The significance of the Russians' latest move also is shown in Germany's attempted moves at conciliation in the Czech protectorate and German-occupied Poland. But it is a foregone conclusion that at this stage in the war, the Germans won't succeed.

Russia's new advance must also affect the relations between the Soviet Union and the Polish Government in London, since if it continues, it will result in Soviet occupation of Lwow territory, which is part of the disputed territory in the Curzon Line issue.

Henderson Sees War-Cost Dispute

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Leon Henderson said March 5 that "one of the battles of the future will be fought over who pays for this war" and "each political party in the coming election should have a major plank in its platform on taxes which will indicate where the burden is going to rest."

Speaking on the University of Chicago roundtable radiocast over NBC, the former Office of Price Administration Director, now with the Research Institute of America, asserted, "The public should be allowed to vote upon how the huge tax burden is to be assessed and the parties must get this mandate from the people."

"In this war," he added, "we are not paying enough of the cost as we go along; we today are not paying our proper share; we are not taking enough money away to fight inflation adequately and we are not taking the profits out of war, as we said we were going to do."

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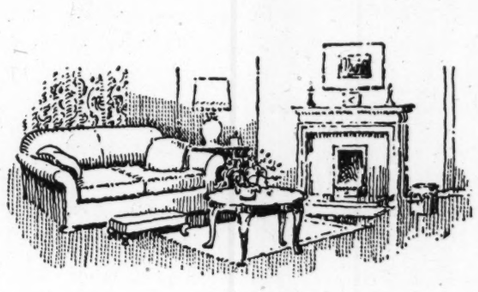
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The Home Forum

Swords and Plowshares

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BENJAMIN Franklin's statement, "There never was a good war," epitomizes history's record of mankind's aggression and conflict. Good is never at war with itself, nor with spiritual man, the man of God's creating, of whom the Scriptures aver that he is perfect and Godlike. The one infinite God, good, knows no conflict.

But when evil lifts its hydra head, claiming to project the false beliefs of hatred, malice, ignorance, and lust for the destruction of the forces of good, then is the sword of Spirit girded on the side of all-pervasive right, not to defend God, who needs no defense, but to exterminate the lie of animality—to prove by demonstration the power of God to abolish evil. Thus are ensured the might of right, the perpetuity of peace, and humanity's inalienable right to the enjoyment of true freedom.

The prophet Isaiah envisioned the true or heavenly state, when he wrote: "For out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (Isaiah 2:3, 4).

It is noteworthy that the prophet Micah repeats these words (see Micah 4:2, 3). Indeed, they show the ultimate method to be followed in the establishment of universal harmony. But it is obvious that victory over materialism must also first be attained. The prophet Joel perceived this necessity. He denounced invasion, pillage, and slavery, and strove to turn the thought of his people to God, as a prelude to enduring peace.

♪ ♪ ♪

Today the sword of dictatorship has been unsheathed against mankind. Under similar circumstances, Joel supplemented Isaiah and Micah with the stirring admonition (Joel 3:9, 10), "Prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near; let them come up: beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruninghooks into spears: let the weak say, I am strong." Until men learn more fully how to overcome evil with the forces of Spirit their effort to defend their freedom is evidenced in using the force of arms to meet the challenge of the human will and its tyranny.

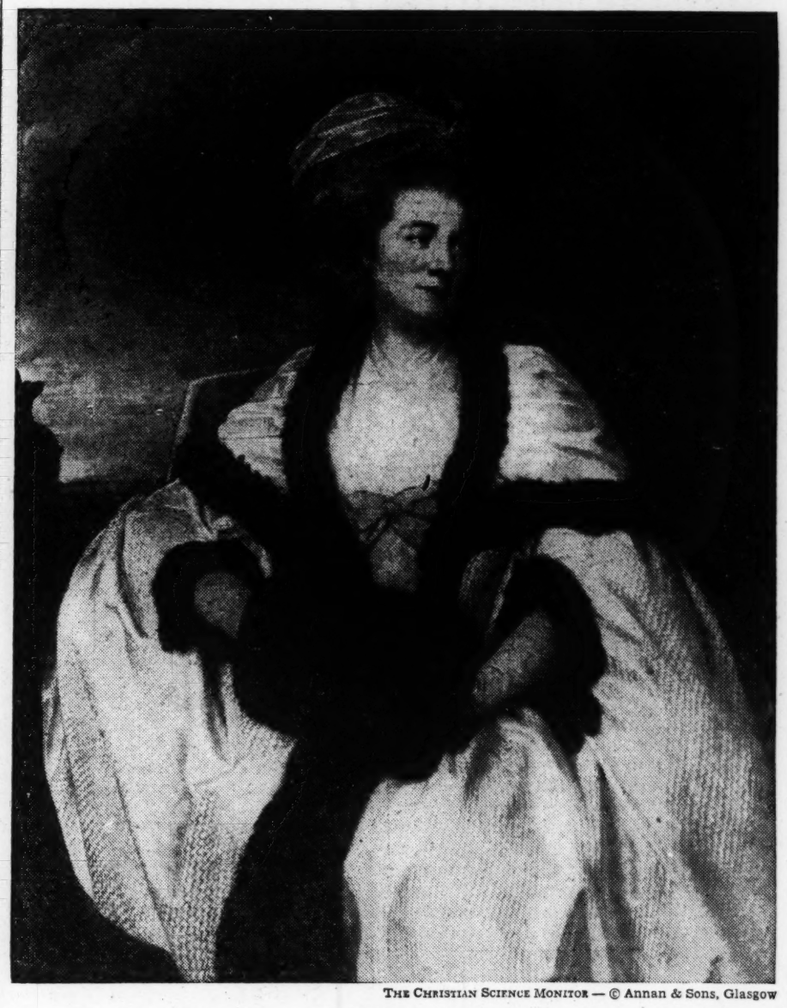
In the practice of Christian Science, the overcoming of the causes of war and of its destructive effects starts with the purification of individual consciousness. One must be right himself before he can cast out the evils which claim to persist in others. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, keenly discerned the spiritual way. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118) she writes: "Self-ignorance, self-will, self-righteousness, lust, covetousness, envy, revenge, are foes to grace, peace, and progress; they must be met manfully and overcome, or they will uproot all happiness. Be of good cheer; the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory."

♪ ♪ ♪

The destiny of all nations, as comprehended in divine Science, is perfect peace. This blissful state is to be attained only through spiritual warfare, which must continue in human consciousness till the high behest of God, good, is consistently obeyed. Honesty and humility are indispensable in building the required foundation. The surpassing spiritual temper of the plowshares of peace forged by these Christlike qualities never varies. Self-analysis on the part of the heavenly minded will reveal the spiritual qualities which lend strength and virility to all right human endeavor.

Christian Science, bringing the light of spiritual comprehension, shows how perpetual peace is to be maintained. The sword of Truth has crossed the sword of error. The rod of divine intelligence with spiritual insight corrects the ignorance of mortal mind, destroys sin, sickness, disease, and death, and promotes good will among all races. That this ennobling method begins with the thinking of the individual is again succinctly stated in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 277), where Mrs. Eddy says, "The characters and lives of men determine the peace, prosperity, and life of nations."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Annan & Sons, Glasgow

PORTRAIT OF MRS. WILBRAHAM BOOTLE: *A Painting by George Romney*

THE GENERAL PUBLIC has now no notion of and, indeed, little interest in the identity of Mrs. Wilbraham Bootle. That she was agreeable and good-natured her portrait by Romney, in the National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh, testifies. And the fact that she was "well married" is evidenced by her general air of well-being and by her handsome clothes. Charming she looks as she sits easily facing the painter in her modish fur-trimmed dolman, her hands tucked comfortably inside her large muff, her head held at an attractive angle.

George Romney was born in Lancashire in 1734, a member of a family of ten sons and one daughter. He seems to have had little aptitude for schooling and was no more than a child when his father took him into his own cabinet-making business. Here George spent his spare time in painting portraits of his father's workmen, in carving small figures and in making violins; for Romney, like his great contemporary, Sir Joshua Reynolds, was devoted to music and played the violin.

Romney was still a young man in his twenties when he went to London, leaving a wife and two children in the North. Some years later, he traveled to Italy where he spent two years. On his return to London, he quickly became almost as much the rage as a portrait-painter as was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and his large house in Cavendish Square was thronged with sitters. Towards the end of his life, he moved to Hampstead where he had built himself a studio; and here he remained until his final removal back to the North.

Sværd og Plovjern

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

BENJAMIN Franklins Erklæring: "Der har aldrig været en god Krig", sammenfatter i faa Ord Historiens Optegnelse af Menneskehedens Aggression og Strid. Det gode er aldrig i Krig med sig selv, ej heller med det aandelige Menneske, det Menneske, som Gud har skabt, og om hvilket den Hellige Skrift erklærer, at det er fuldkomment og Gudlignende. Den ene og eneste uendelige Gud, det gode, kender ikke til Strid.

Men naar det onde løfter sit Hydrahoved og søger at udsprede falske Forestillinger som Had, Ondskab, Uvidenhed og Begær for at tilintetgøre det godes Magt, da vil de, som er paa den alt gennemtrængende Rets Side, omgjorde sig med Aandens Sværd, ikke for at forsvare Gud, som ikke behøver noget Forsvar, men for at udrydde Løgnen om Dyriskhed—for ved Demonstration at bevise Guds Magt til at udkaste det onde. Saaledes sikres Rettens Magt, Fredens Stedsevarighed og Menneskehedens uafhændelige Ret til at nyde virkelig Frihed.

Profeten Esajas saa den sande eller himmelske Tilstand for sig, da han skrev: "Fra Zion udgaar Aabenbaring, fra Jerusalem Herrens Ord. Da dømmer han Folk imellem, skifter Ret mellem talrige Folkeslag; deres Sværd skal de smede til Plovjern, deres Spyd til Vingaardsknive; Folk skal ej løfte Sværd mod Folk, ej øve sig i Vaabenfærd mer" (Esajas 2:3, 4).

Det er værd at lægge Mærke til, at Profeten Mika gentager disse Ord (se Mika 4:2, 3). De viser i Sandhed den eneste og endelige Metode, der maa følges for at oprette altomfattende Harmoni. Men det er indlysende, at Sejr over Materialisme ogsaa først maa opnaas. Profeten Joel forstod denne Nødvendighed. Han fordømte Overfald, Plyndring og Slaveri, og han stræbte efter at vende sit Folks Tanker mod Gud som en Indledning til varig Fred.

I Dag er Diktatursværdet blevet draget mod Menneskeheden. Under lignende Omstændigheder supplerede Profeten Joel Profeterne Esajas og Mika med den vækkende Formaning (Joel 3:14, 15): "Helliger en Krig, væk Heltene op! Lad alle vaabenføre Mænd komme og drage op! Smed eders Plovjern om til Sværd, eders Vingaardsknive til Spyd! Svæklingen skal sige: "Jeg er en Helt!" Indtil Mennesker mere fuldt ud lærer, hvorledes de skal overvinde det onde med Aandens Magt, vil deres Anstrengelse for at forsvare deres Frihed blive bevist i Brugen af Vaabenmagt til at møde den menneskelige Viljes og dens Tyrannis Udfordring.

I Kristen Videnskabs Praksis begynder Overvindelsen af Aarsagerne til Krig og af dens ødelæggende Virkninger med Renselsen af den menneskelige Bevidsthed. Man maa selv gøre det, som er rigtigt, førend man kan udkaste de Onder, der gør Krav paa at fastholde andre. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, opfattede klart og tydeligt den aandelige Vej. I *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 118) skriver hun: "Selvuvidenhed, Selvraadighed, Selvretfærdighed, Begær, Havesyge, Misundelse og Hævn er Naadens, Fredens og Fremgangens Fjender; de maa tappert mødes og maa overvindes, ellers vil de oprykke al Lykke. Vær ved godt Mod; Kampen mod vort eget Jeg er herlig; den giver os rigelig Beskæftigelse, og det guddommelige Princip arbejder med os, —og Lydighed kroner ihærdig Anstrengelse med evig Sejr."

Alle Nationers Skæbner, saaledes som de bliver opfattet i guddommelig Videnskab, er fuldkommen Fred. Denne lyksalige Tilstand kan kun opnaas gennem aandelig Krigsførelse, som stadig maa fortsætte i den menneskelige Bevidsthed, indtil Guds, det godes, høje Befaling bestandig bliver adlydt. Ærlighed og Ydmyghed er absolut nødvendige i Opbyggelsen af den krævede Grundvold. Den fortrinlige aandelige Hærdning af Fredens Plovjern, der er smedet af disse Kristuslignende Kvaliteter varierer aldrig. De himmelsk-sindedes Selvanalyse vil aabenbare de aandelige Kvaliteter, som giver Styrke og Mandighed til al rigtig menneskelig Bestræbelse.

Kristen Videnskab, der bringer den aandelige Forstaaelses Lys, viser, hvorledes stedsevarig Fred kan vedligeholdes. Sandhedens Sværd har krydset Vildfarelsens Sværd. Den guddommelige Intelligens' Stav retter med aandelig Indsigt det dødelige Sinds Uvidenhed, tilintetgør Synd, Svaghed, Sygdom og Død og fremmer Velvilje blandt alle Folkeslag. At denne ædle Metode begynder med det enkelte Menneskes Tænkning, bliver igen fremsat i faa Ord i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (S. 277), hvor Mrs. Eddy siger: "Menneskenes Karakter og Levevis bestemmer Nationernes Fred, Fremgang og Liv."

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A World of Well-Filled Barns

UP THE GRASS BANK walks the farmer, and it is as though he crossed a drawbridge; for this bank-barn is a fortress defending his harvests against the enemies of wind and storm, heat and cold. Rain may drench the countryside; but within the barn the threshed grain, the husked corn, the baled hay, is secure.

Inside the barn it is no longer like a fortress. There is a consecrated feeling here, as though we were entering a church. . . . Darkness surrounds us, with slits of pink light from the sunset filtering through the windows and cracks in the walls. This light falls upon baled hay and alfalfa, and the forms of binder and tractor. Let the sun be higher in the sky and it would cast bands of deep gold across the heaped corn in the crib, and enrich the dull red of the piled cobs; it would dazzle in a confusion of small suns upon the metal of the machinery and slip its light beneath the doorway of the barn, to burnish the combs of stray chickens that scratch for grain upon the haymow floor. . . .

Unwittingly we tread softly, for there is hay beneath our feet. But something makes us lower our voices in speaking, as though we stood in a holy place. Within this barn of the Pennsylvania Dutch country, this immense crimson bank-barn with overhanging eaves, here they may actually have held their religious services, these Godfearing Amish farmers. And there seems rightness in this, for the building is custodian of all they hold most dear. It is the token of harvest, and the guardian of their grain. It is a symbol of love for the earth, and of that love which is at once humble tenderness and a sense of mastery.

Over the American land stand barns: crimson barns tucked into the folds of the Maryland countryside, white silos sentinel against them; immense barns, sprawling like prehistoric creatures upon the flat earth of the Middle West; clean-shaped white barns of New England, and the dairy farms of Wisconsin; barns in the rich land of the Genessee Valley, with the name of the owner and the date of the farm's establishment painted proudly upon the front of each building. Over the face of the earth stand barns: thatched in England, with the patina of centuries upon them; small and fragile in the Austrian Tyrol, where they are hipped to reject their burden of the mountain snows.

Always, in looking upon barns, we are aware of the same feeling: that here, in a world of destruction and unrest, in an age of ugliness and change, we can find comfort. For we look upon the eternals of husbandry. Within this great dark barn we are beyond frontiers, politics, and parties. We are surrounded by things that endure: seedtime and harvest, and the tillage of the soil. And we see, too, those things that must be restored to the world, so that once more the peasant in Europe may fill his barn with his own threshold grain and hear in his ears the gentle sounds of contented cattle. For a world that is happy and at peace is a world of well-filled barns.—From "Give Us This Day," by CLARE LEIGHTON. (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock.)

Mrs. Willoughby's Willkie Apron

MRS. WILLOUGHBY'S interest in sewing mounted every time she visited the fabric floor of a department store and saw the bolts of pure silk and 100-per-cent wool which were still available, and the dimity, fine lawn, and muslin which she liked so much for summer evening dresses and seldom could find in ready-made gowns, because other women grabbed them first. . . .

When she learned that women could now obtain dress forms which were duplicates of their own figures—being molded upon them, in plastic—she decided to get one, and really take up the needle.

She telephoned for a fitting appointment, and went to the shop when the day arrived. The shop was most interesting. A line of headless, legless, armless plastic ladies stood ready to be transported to their owners—each form different, each possessed of personality. . . .

Mentally she chose a face and a hat to go with each figure, and ran up a few outfits to suit them.

Soon she was standing in a fitting room, in her pink satin foundation, and one of the firm's form-fitting, turtle-necked undergarments which she imagined made her look like a girl hockey player. An efficient woman fitter applied bands of warm plastic over this garment, and smoothed them to conform to Mrs. Willoughby's lines and curves. . . .

"Now we let it harden," said the woman fitter. In a short time this happened. "Now I know what it's like to wear armor," reflected Mrs. Willoughby. "Quite comfortable." The fitter snipped it down one side, and Mrs. Willoughby emerged, like a beetle that has shed and left its shape.

She had hoped to take her dress form away with her, and bear it home in a taxi; but this was not possible. The finishing would take a few weeks. . . .

One day the dress form arrived, and her sewing zeal returned with such a rush that she telephoned Mrs. Valentine Shedd and asked to borrow Mrs. Shedd's sewing machine. . . .

Mrs. Willoughby had moved her sewing equipment into the library, to clear the dining room. She took Jim in to see her dress form, and undraped it.

"Very neat," said Jim. "What are you going to make?"

Mrs. Willoughy said she was going to make herself a Hoover apron first of all, because that was simple; that other women had Hoover aprons, but she had never owned one.

"Are you going to leave this form in here?" asked Jim.

"No," said Mrs. Willoughby. She was going to use it in the dining room when she sewed, and after that move it about like a traveling tent-show, to some room the family wasn't using. . . .

The next night, when he came home, Mrs. Willoughby greeted him wearing a crisp white garment with smartly notched revers edged with red rickrack.

"Where did you get this?" Jim asked.

Mrs. Willoughby said, "I made it myself."

"On your dress form?"

Yes, she had fitted it on her dress form, using a Hoover apron pattern. "But," she explained, "I modified the pattern a little, using some ideas of my own. I am calling it my Willkie apron."

Jim thought the Willkie apron was charming, and Mrs. Willoughby was most encouraged.—From "The Collected Works of Mrs. Peter Willoughby," by MARY ELIZABETH PLUMMER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Little Miss Millen

WHEN I FIRST began thinking about little Miss Millen, it seemed to me that I knew nothing of her except that, in the year 1820, she attended a boarding-school kept by "the Miss Lymans" in Frankford, Pennsylvania. Of that fact I had indisputable evidence in a sheaf of term bills, which at this moment are lying on the table beside me.

Bit by bit, however, the bills have revealed a little more about Miss Millen, the kind of schooling she had and its cost, the kind of clothes she wore. In scattering crumbs, the records and traditions of a collateral branch of her family have yielded up some information; so that finally she has a first name, a childhood background, an economic status, kinsfolk, and, to me at least, something of a palpable presence.

♪ ♪ ♪

The time came when Aunt Catherine, wrapped in age and authority, said that Cornelia must go away to school. Her father, busy with plantation responsibilities, did not object, and the gently-smiling portrait that was all she had of Mamma could not speak. Cornelia was to leave the Hall, leave the peach-fragrant air of her native Georgia, go north to her mother's relatives in Philadelphia and to a school that they recommended.

In the early fall she set forth, probably chaperoned by Aunt Catherine, and perhaps on one of Uncle Richard Dennis's brigs that were always going back and forth between Philadelphia and Savannah. At Philadelphia there was an introduction to her uncle and his family, then the short trip out to Frankford, and the school.

♪ ♪ ♪

As she sat, demure but observant, in the Miss Lymans' office, she heard talk between the school-mistresses and her sponsors—perhaps both Aunt Catherine and Uncle Richard—about studies and expenses, what the Miss Lymans could give and what they expected in return. Perhaps she did not lay the details away in her memory; but, if she did, she knew that, from the funds deposited for her with Uncle Richard, forty-five dollars a term would go for board and tuition. Since her family wished further advantages for her, she was to have instruction in piano and voice, at eighteen dollars a term for each, and dancing for ten dollars.

"Incidentally," said the businesslike one of the Miss Lymans, "there will be an extra charge for the use of maps, globes, and instruments.

"And also for the use of the bed and the bureau. And seven dollars a term for the young lady's washing, with a charge for soap."

Yes, that was understood. And Cornelia's relatives hoped that their niece would do well. Particularly in music. It was an accomplishment that they trusted would give pleasure to her friends when she returned to Savannah. Good-by, my dearest Cornelia . . . good-by, Aunt . . . good-by, Uncle Richard. Uncle Richard would come out to see her sometimes. In memory of his younger sister, Margaret, he would do that; and also out of liking for this daughter of Margaret's.

♪ ♪ ♪

Soon school-books were put into her hands—and entered on the account. There was Keith on the Globes, Murray's Grammar, a History of America, and a book of poetry by a Scotch gentleman, Mr. James Thomson. It was called "The Seasons," and told, she believed, about landscapes and country life in Scotland or England, she was not sure which, because most of the time in class was spent in parsing it. Later in the year, she had Blair's Lectures and also "Paradise Lost," which was difficult but very grand.

To make up for few books, she had much music. Besides some albums of piano selections, she acquired about thirty compositions for the voice. One of her songs was "Robin Adair," another was "Scots Wha Hae"; but she thought that, for entertaining Papa's guests after dinner, she would like best to sing, if invited, "Bewildered Maid" or "Wilt Thou Say?".

♪ ♪ ♪

Clothes were a subject of great importance. She had to have a new winter pelisse, which a mantua-maker created for her out of seven yards of Italian mantua, with ten yards of pongee for lining, at a total cost of nearly nineteen dollars. She also had a new winter hat of black Leghorn. (Straw was the mode for winter.) It was an extravagance, for the price was thirteen dollars and a half. Her summer bonnet, made of green silk on a pasteboard foundation, cost only half as much. Shoes were the worst! She had six new pairs that year. One was of leather for walking, and one of prunella. The others were morocco—a thick pair, a thin pair, a black pair for parties, and a fourth that was just morocco. A lady was known by her feet—though she showed them less, now that longer and fuller skirts were coming in.

And corsets! Thanks to the Miss Lymans, she had two new pairs made for her, besides an expensive pair that came from England. The girls were all resolved to be in fashion, but she herself still exceeded the permitted maximum of an eighteen-inch waist by a fraction. She was no laggard; but, if she should reach her goal, she did not see how she was ever going to be able to sing "Scots Wha Hae."

♪ ♪ ♪

Cornelia looked upon the embroidered picture that she made at school as her masterpiece. It would have been her thesis for a degree, had such a thing been thought of then. She worked hard at it for long hours, sometimes in discouragement, sometimes spurred on by words of praise—setting stitches, taking them out, and doing better, faithfully copying in colored embroidery silks on canvas the picture of a pensive maiden sitting under a willow tree, plucking at a harp, and gazing, large-eyed and wishful, into the distance. She did not know that it would come down in the family as Cornelia Millen's "Sterne's Maria," and be viewed by them with mingled awe and amusement; but she did know that she could never hold up her head with other Savannah girls who had been away to boarding-school if she failed to bring home some such testimonial to her accomplishments.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thus dimly, but ingratiatingly, "Miss Millen," a name on crumbling paper, and still a wispy creature like most young ladies of the time when Mr. Monroe was President, takes on, for me, some form and substance.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Caprice

I had a pair of red shoes,
And though my feet were fain
To walk in wise and sober ways,
Down many a vagrant lane
Those wanton shoes would trail the wind
And follow fairy laughter;
Would turn aside to dance with rain
And climb the rainbow after.

I had a pair of blue gloves,
Like an October sky.
And though my hands were schooled to spin,
Those eager gloves and I
Would reach for bits of ruby glass
And fluted shells and laces,
And shake a tune from little bells
In unexpected places.

O vagabondish shoes of red,
And foolish gloves of blue,
When all is done and all is said,
I'm glad I went with you!

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Bonfire at Dusk

West wind over the set sun
in the redwings' hour
jousts with the flames' red flower,
makes twilight stars of fire's sparks,
in preparation for no darks
but only as if to satisfy a whim. Day done,
and fire almost done; gustily
the wind puts Arcturus into the March evening sky,
and Spica, under owl-wing dusk, to lie
among the bud-thick elms, where they soon will be.

—AUGUST DERLETH, in *Trails*

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American Commando Air Transports Able to 'Carry' War to the Enemy

14th Air Force Takes Big Toll On Foe's Craft

Japan's loss of planes in 2½ months placed at 128; with 92 ships of various sizes sunk.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, March 7—The 14th United States Army Air Force in China is accounting for an increasing number of Japanese planes.

Total results from the end of November, 1943, to the middle of February, 1944, were: 128 enemy planes destroyed for certain and 74 probably destroyed, apart from considerable numbers damaged in the air and on the ground; 92 enemy ships of various sizes totaling almost 75,000 tons, sunk, and 71 ships, totaling about 68,000 tons, probably sunk or heavily damaged.

Yet these results were more or less a mere by-product of numerous missions over enemy installations along the China coast, the Lower Yangtze, the Japanese colony of Formosa, the British colony of Hong Kong, the Chinese island of Hainan, and centers of Japanese occupation in French Indo-China, Thailand, and Burma.

The vast damage done in these areas, where American planes have the pick of choicest objectives, would in itself have been worthwhile at the price of 18 American planes lost in the air and eight American planes destroyed which the 14th United States Army Air Force had to pay during this period.

Important Results

Yet two more results of even greater importance, which cannot be measured in figures, have been achieved at the same time.

1. The activity of American planes along the China coast has driven a good part of Japanese coastal shipping farther out to sea, where Allied submarines are getting more and more of it.

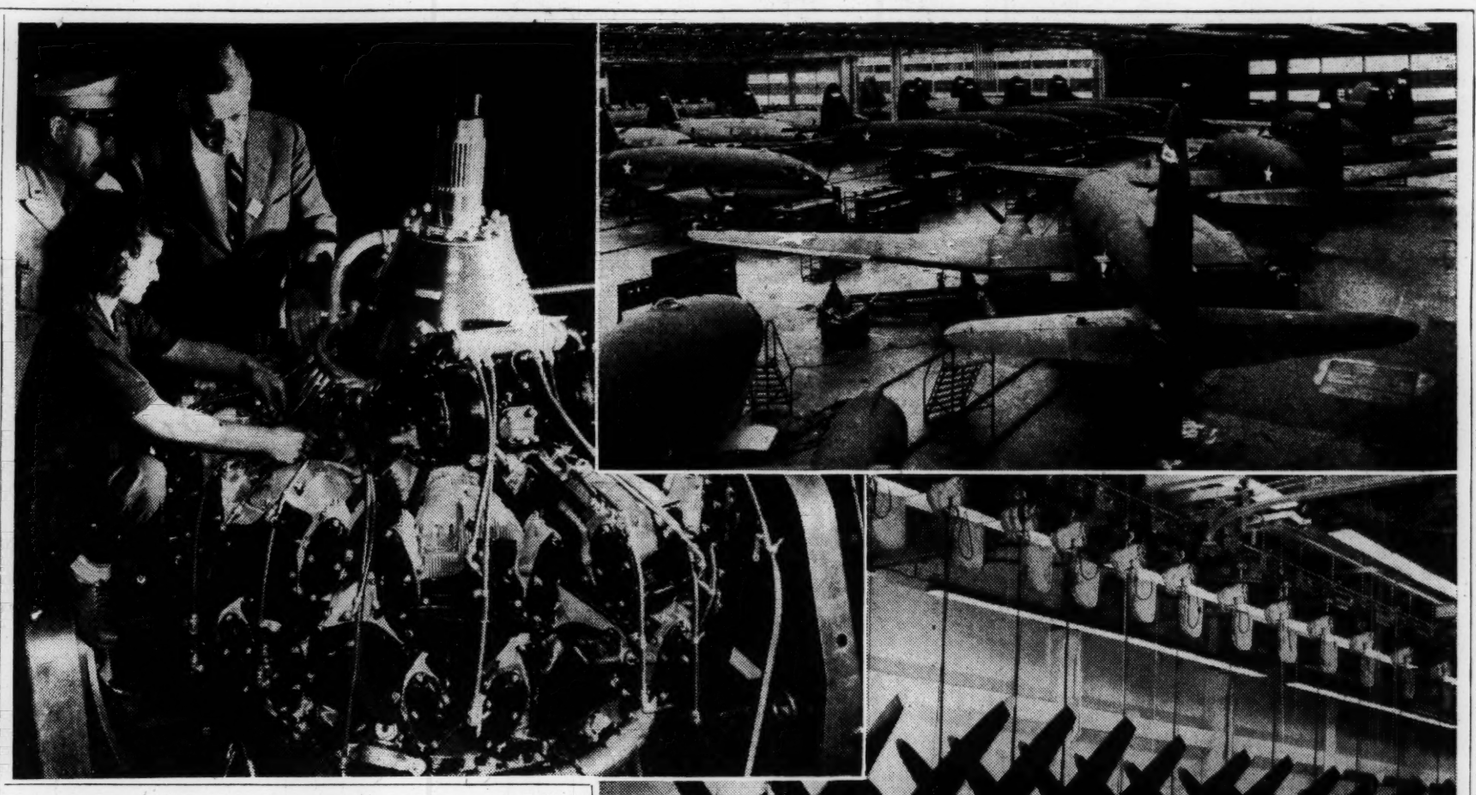
2. The growing activity of the 14th United States Army Air Force makes it necessary for the Japanese to keep more aircraft in China than they would otherwise have to do, at a time when every plane is badly needed in other theaters of war. Yet their position in the air is now so much weakened that the Japanese cannot afford to maintain as many planes in China as necessary.

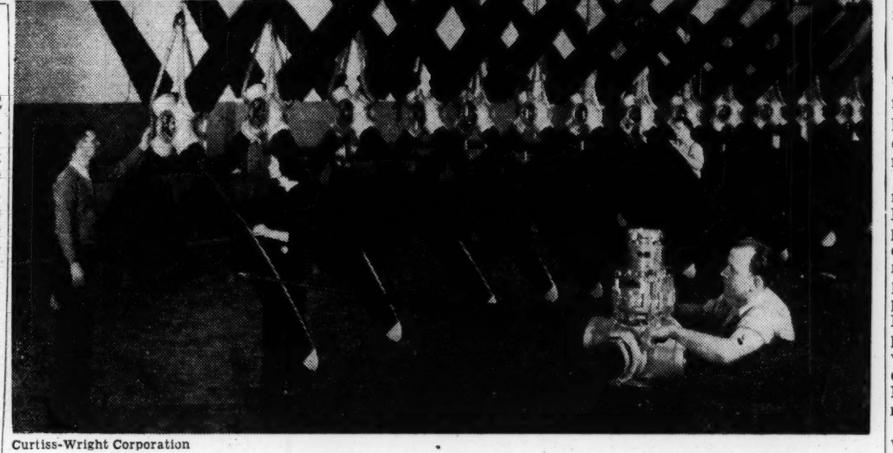
The recent ascendancy of the 14th United States Army Air Force in China and its spectacular fighting results furnish the background against which Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell's important announcement of Feb. 13 must be valued. He said that "vital" China-based air operations cannot wait for the penetration of China's blockade by land or sea." He said that, although air transport for the supply of the 14th United States Army Air Force in China from Indian bases "has set historic records" in recent months, a far greater tonnage must in the future be brought in by air.

New Facilities Prepared

Finally, he gave the assurance that "to this end we will have the largest and newest carriers available" and that in anticipation of the delivery of such additional transport planes "every facility and accommodation is being prepared." General Stilwell's announcement was linked up with the previous statement of Admiral Nimitz that the American Navy "intends to drive across the Pacific, to break the Japanese blockade of China, and to land ground and air forces on the Chinese mainland."

This would seem to indicate that the intended expansion of the operational scope of the 14th United States Air Force in China is to serve the main purpose of assisting in the semifinal strategic move of Admiral Nimitz against Japan. But it may be expected that in the meantime the 14th United States Army Air Force in China, under the extremely able leadership of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault will reap "by-products" of even greater importance than it has done so far.





Curtiss-Wright Corporation

Engines, Planes, Prop Plants Speed Growing United States Air Might

Curtiss-Wright plants located throughout the East and Middle West manufacture all major aviation equipment, from aircraft to the components that power them. Upper left: The newly developed 2,200-horsepower Cyclone 18, largest and highest regular-category engine now manufactured. Lieut. Col. Carl R. Borkland of the United States Army Air Forces and M. B. Gordon, Vice-President and General Manager of the Wright Company, watch a woman worker attach ignition cable to the new engine. Upper right: The main final assembly bay at the Curtiss plant in Buffalo, N. Y., is shown producing Commando transport planes in quantity. Lower right: Curtiss electric propellers lined up for final inspection make a geometric pattern for the camera.

Calm Before Czech Storm: People Wait Hour to Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, March 7—The people of Czechoslovakia are waiting with calm fortitude for the signal to rise against their German oppressors.

Sabotage against the occupying authorities continues, of course, but for the most part a marking-time period seems to have descended upon Czechoslovakia.

Due to lack of mountains, Partisan bands such as those in Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Russia are unknown in Czechoslovakia. The secret Maffia organization which killed Gestapo chieftain Heinrich Heydrich works quietly, but at present without exposing itself too much due to strong German control.

The Underground group is awaiting the opening of the Allied invasion of the West, although the Germans are constantly shooting persons who they claim belong to this organization.

Czechs Talk Little

The Czech people talk very little. If a worker disappears from the next bench, none discusses the matter. German reprisals after the Heydrich killing showed the Czechs that little can be done without outside aid now.

However, a cache of weapons recently found in a clothes store in Wenzel's Square shows how the Czechs are quietly preparing for the hour of retribution. This cache included hand grenades and about 20 machine guns with munitions.

The owner, one Kratochvil, was shot along with 19 fellow conspirators.

Czech railway officials try often to delay German transport trains. The latest sensational attempt in this direction ended in an accident. Between Zbel and Satalitz, a railway switchman trying to delay a transport en route to Prague, caused a collision with a passenger train en route to Melnik.

Prague has 340,000 German bombed-outers lodged in the best hotels and the villas and homes of deported Czechs. The bombed-out Germans in Prague do not work much. Before the war there were 15,000 coffee houses in Prague. Now there are only 200 for the Czechs. Many of these coffee houses, for example Hibernia, the Golden Goose, and the Hotel Ambassador, are being reopened for bombed-out Germans.

Many Germans and Czechs fleeing from Russia arrived in Prague recently. The Germans receive clothes and money and the Czechs are left without anything.

Food is bad in Prague. For February there were 800 grams of meat, 1,200 grams of flour, 4 kilos of bread, 80 grams of lard and 70 grams of butter available for the average Czech. Germans get better food with white bread. "Black market" prices are high.

Radios Confiscated

The London Radio sends Czech news on eight short-wave lengths. But the Germans have confiscated shortwave radios. Hence the news does not reach the public. Possession of a short-wave radio brings the capital penalty or 10 years in jail. Moreover, reception is practically impossible on the three middle waves of news radiocasts because of German "jamming." Hence the Czechs depend largely on Swiss neutral-minded news.

German officials in Prague already fear the time when Naziism will fall and are sending their valuables back to Germany. Young Czechs in Germany will be held as hostages to guarantee the safety of the Germans in Czechoslovakia. Documents of the Gestapo will be destroyed excepting the list of Czechs who work with the Germans as stool pigeons or secret agents.

This list will be left for the new Czech Government. The Germans hope the new government will execute these Czech "Quislings," thus further reducing the Czech population. Hardly any Czech family now exists which has not lost at least one member.

French-Italian Ships: Nazis Just Whistle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Relinquishment of control over the French merchant fleet by the Allies and its transfer to the French National Committee of Liberation is another symptom of closer collaboration between the Anglo-American powers and the French Committee, it is believed in refugee circles here. This decision may well forecast the Committee's eventual recognition as a French provisional government. Acquisition of the fleet also will help ease the economic tension in French North Africa and Corsica, where lack of transportation facilities has been the greatest obstacle to recovery.

While reacquiring control of their merchant marine, the French Committee has signed an agreement with the United States War Shipping Administration and the British Ministry of War Transport, putting all its ocean-going ships at the disposition of the United Nations for the duration of the war. However, the French will nevertheless have more opportunity than previously to use their ships, for their own supplies. They will at least be able to increase the shipments of badly needed foodstuffs and raw materials to North Africa and Corsica and to stimulate the intercolonial trade within their empire.

More important than the economic gains are probably the morale advantages obtained by the French Committee. France, despite the scuttling of the bulk of its navy at Toulon, still has the third largest war fleet among the United Nations. It will now also control an appreciable part of the Allied merchant tonnage. The French will unify their commercial marine and will be able to reorganize the personnel of their vessels.

The number of ships which eventually will be restored to the French is a military secret, but it will be several hundred vessels with a tonnage of more than 1,000,000 tons. An important part of the French merchant marine was obsolescent even before the war, and many vessels undoubtedly will have to be refitted for further use in Allied shipbuilding yards.

Editor Protests

By the Associated Press

New York, March 7

Vanni Montana, Associate Editor of Justizia, Italian organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (American Federation of Labor), said he had cabled Count Carlo Sforza, anti-Fascist leader, now in Italy, urging him to protest the giving of one third of the Italian Fleet to Russia.

Italian Fleet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An intensification of the German propaganda campaign in Italy must be expected as a result of the announced plan to transfer part of the Italian fleet to Russia. There are indications that the Germans will seize the opportunity to play up the importance of Mussolini's newly formed neo-Fascist navy reorganized in recent weeks.

But it seems fairly certain that, in the long run, Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda dispensers will devote most of their attention to the political aspects of the new situation. For weeks, German and Fascist propagandists have been engaged in a high-pressure campaign to convince the Italian people that their country is in danger of being overrun by Soviet agents.

This propaganda has two aims:

It tries to undermine Anglo-American prestige by giving the impression that the sole function of the United States and Great Britain is that of Russian stooges, and, then, to establish the feeling that only the Germans can, therefore, prevent the Russians from seizing control of the political vacuum in Italy.

The spokesmen of Berlin and Venice have adapted their appeals and warnings to the fears and prejudices of all classes of the Italian population. Atrocity stories have been combined with so-called historical analyses in order to produce the desired effect.

Much has been made of the fact that the former Russian state attorney, Andrei Vishinsky, is a member of the Allied Control Commission. It was hinted that Southern Italy, denuded of all its resources, would be unable to resist Russian pressure.

Air Chief Places Stress On Range and Capacity

Output of Curtiss-Wright plants includes transports, fighter planes, engines, and propellers—Boost in production began soon after Munich—Mass flight of 14,000 miles made by fleet of Commandos.

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Ability to "carry" the war to the enemy today is emphasized by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation's production of Commando C-46 transport planes even as its P-40 fighter planes—among the first to resist the Japanese in combat—continue to roll off the lines.

Recently in a year-end report, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces, stated that the task of carrying the war to the enemy would be the prime objective of American military air power. There is small doubt that one of the useful "carrying" weapons is the Commando.

Its long range and cargo capacity were never so well emphasized as when a fleet of Commandos of the Air Transport Command recently delivered 90 tons of valuable cargo to an advanced Army base after a mass flight of 14,000 miles.

Completed in 7½ Days

Company officials emphasized that the vanguard of the mass flight arrived in 4½ days after leaving the United States, and the entire flight completed the journey in 7½ days.

Today one branch of its three manufacturing lines, the Airplane Division of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, is engaged in the greatest production of Curtiss Commandos ever projected either in peace or war, the company reports. In addition to the plant in Buffalo, N. Y., other company plants at St. Louis, Mo., and Louisville, Ky., and the Higgins Aircraft, Inc., plant in New Orleans, La., are also turning out record number of C-46's.

As a matter of fact, Curtiss Wright's three divisions in 1943 produced 26 times as many warplanes, engines, and propellers as during the corresponding period in 1939, a remarkable climb begun only three months after the Munich pact. These manufacturing units, the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Division, Wright Aeronautical Corporation, and Curtiss-Wright Propeller Division, operate plants in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Fighter-Plane Output

Warhawk fighter-plane production now is vastly augmented, Curtiss-Wright reports. It pointed out that General Arnold disclosed to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that when the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor in 1941, the United States Army Air Force had only 636 fighter planes.

Late in 1943, however, Curtiss set a production record when the 10,000th Warhawk, or P-40, rolled off the production line. In fact, in the 42-month period ending in November, 1943, Curtiss established an alltime production record in the American aircraft industry for output of P-40 planes, exclusive of spare parts, the company stated.

P-40s have maintained a good combat ratio over every war front, Curtiss reports, downing 420 enemy planes while losing only 31. This is at the rate of 13½ to 1, a box score compiled from 50 engagements indicates.

Longest Nonstop Flight

In January, 1943, 22 P-40's of the Army Air Forces made the longest nonstop flight of single-engine military aircraft to that date when they flew 1,300 miles from Midway to Honolulu in 6½ hours. A week earlier, it was disclosed, another squadron flew 1,100 miles nonstop from Kauai in the western Hawaiian group, to Midway Island.

The new Curtiss Helldiver—SB2C—dive bomber, manufactured at the Columbus, Ohio, plant for the Navy, also has vindicated itself of original criticism directed at it by the Senate. The Helldiver made a striking debut at Rabaul, New Britain, on Nov. 11, when it sank two Japanese battleships, probably sinking two more and heavily damaging a fifth.

Under an Airplane Division license, two Canadian builders, Canadian Car & Foundry, Ltd., and Fairchild Aircraft, Ltd., recently completed and flew their first Helldiver.

Attack Bomber

In the field of attack aviation, Curtiss introduced the A-25, or Shrike attack bomber, during 1943. This plane, similar to the Douglas A-20 and Lockheed Ventura in design, is now in increased production at the company's St. Louis, Mo., plant.

The Wright engine also made some creditable records during 1943. Four of the new Wright Cyclone 18's, 2,200-horsepower engines, powered the giant Martin Mars flying boat when it made the outstanding long-range nonstop flight of 1943—a trip of 8,972 miles from Baltimore, Md., to Natal, Brazil.

During 1944, output of the Cyclone 18, now the highest horsepower category of the company in regular production, will be 750 per cent higher than in 1943, the company stated.

Production by the Wright Company of three types of Cyclone engines and two types of Whirlwind engines was increased in 1943 by the licensing of the Studebaker Corporation, which is building Cyclone 9's of 1,200 horsepower for the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress; the Chrysler Corporation, which is producing Cyclone 18's of 2,200 horsepower in its new Dodge Chicago plant, one of the largest factories in the United States; the United States Naval Aircraft Factory, which is manufacturing Whirlwind 7 and 9 engines for Navy training planes, and Continental Motors, which is turning out Whirlwind 9's of 400 horsepower for tanks and gun carriers.

Factory in Brazil

The Wright Company also cooperated closely with the Government of Brazil in the erection of a modern factory outside Rio de Janeiro for the production of Whirlwind engines under license.

The Curtiss-Wright Propeller Division also received the Army Air Forces commendation in 1943 for manufacturing hollow-steel blades for combat airplanes in quantity, the Company stated. Early in 1943, the company completed one of America's most conveyorized propeller plants at Indianapolis, Ind. Conveyorization of its Caldwell, N. J., and Beaver, Pa., plants is virtually complete.

The major role that women play in the war effort was acknowledged early in 1943 it introduced what it claimed was America's first 'Engineering Cadette" program. Six hundred and thirty college girls, who received a 10-month training course at seven colleges and universities, were assigned to Airplane and Propeller Division plants to relieve graduate male engineers for advanced duties.

Meanwhile, Curtiss-Wright has been carrying out a program of research and experimentation aimed at the development of wartime as well as peacetime designs. This program utilizes the Airplane Division's new Research Laboratory — considered the largest privately owned one of its type in the nation—with a wind tunnel permitting research on aircraft at speeds of over 700 miles an hour.

Quick Nippon Breakup Not Seen by Chinese

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, March 7

Most people in China believe that the defeat of Germany will "not be followed by a quick collapse of Japan," Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, chief counselor to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and member of the Presidium of the People's Political Council of China, said last night.

Dr Wang, en route home from a good-will mission to Britain, told a press conference that Japan is building strong defenses in Thailand, in occupied parts of China, in other occupied territory, and around her homeland.

He added that the Chinese hoped "that by the beginning of next year Great Britain, the United States and China will be able to break the land or sea blockade" which is now preventing them from getting the weapons they need."

Germany Needs New Teachers

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... *By Homer Metz*

The News:

LISBON, Portugal, March 7—American repatriates, who were interned in Baden-Baden for more than a year, have disclosed that there is a serious shortage of competent teachers in Germany. At the same time, there is an intense demand for education. Most German universities boast of the greatest enrollments in their histories.

The Future:

Recently, two young enlisted men of the United States Army took part in an informal discussion in Boston. The subject was the problem of re-educating Germany's postwar youth.

There was still a bit of campus ivy clinging to the uniforms of the two youths, but there was no mistaking their earnestness.

"I hope we have enough sense to put teachers in Germany's schools who not only know the German language well, but are thoroughly familiar with its present-day idioms and slang," said one.

"Well, then, why not turn over administrative posts in the school system to German-speaking Swiss educators?" responded his companion.

It's an intriguing idea. Some months ago, responsible sources in London suggested that Swiss textbooks be installed in the German schools after the war.

Swiss educators would have the advantage of being Europeans.

Most of them doubtless do know the jargon of Germany's current generation of school youth.

Humanitarian Approach

Their approach to their jobs would be basically humanitarian rather than political or ideological.

They would have no deep-rooted anti-German prejudices or unconscious desires for revenge to cope with.

They are democratic in outlook and tradition.

Their presentation of past and contemporary European history could be counted upon to be both objective and accurate.

They are almost as familiar as the Germans themselves with the distinctive characteristics of Teutonic art, culture, and pre-Hitler philosophy.

They would command the respect and attention of their students, whereas teachers from the ranks of Germany's former enemies might not.

There are other reasons, too.

The young Boston G. I. may have something, though it remains to be seen how the Swiss would take to the idea. Perhaps there wouldn't be enough Swiss teachers available.

Constructive Thinking Vital

In any case, it is becoming increasingly clear that more constructive thinking regarding the re-education of German youth is essential if a sound future is to be built.

Even such an outstanding advocate of lasting control over the Germans as Lord Vansittart said in a recent international radiocast that there could be no hope of permanent peace if dreams of war and faith in the efficacy of aggression remain in the thoughts of the German young.

The noted Swiss theologian Karl Barth is quoted in a cable from Bern as saying, "Germany's future and Europe's future depend upon the erection of a new mentality for Germany's youth. This new mentality must be built upon the simplest Christian truths."

Key Posts for Refugees?

The Christian Fellowship in Wartime, sponsored by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the leaders of Britain's Free Churches, has urged that key posts in a reconstructed German educational system be given to returned German refugees.

And William L. Shirer has suggested in a radio commentary that arrangements be made to teach the rudiments of democracy to "teachable" German war prisoners.

One thing is clear. Allied administrators are going to find the Reich's once famous educational and moral system in an unbelievably chaotic state. Erich Vermehren, former German military attaché at Istanbul, Turkey, declared as he recently offered his services to the Allies, "National Socialism has seduced our youth to loss of faith, to brutality, and to lack of respect for moral values."

Regeneration of German youth is one of the great challenges the future must meet.

Rainbow Points to Pot of Gold As French Open Door to Poles

By Overseas News Agency

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 7—It was learned from unofficial but highly reliable sources here that the French National Committee of Liberation and the Polish Government in exile have concluded an agreement providing for the return of $68,000,000 in Polish gold held by the Bank of France in West Africa since 1940.

Negotiations for return of the gold were initiated by the former Polish Prime Minister, Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski.

The saga of the Polish gold and, coincidentally, of the greater Belgian hoard of $260,000,000 held by the Bank of France, began following the French collapse.

Since that time, both the whereabouts and the disposition of the gold have been a source of mystery, speculation, and litigation involving international activity in London, Washington, and Algiers, not to mention Vichy before the German occupation of Southern France.

Pending disposition of the gold, both the Bank of Poland and the Bank of Belgium had attachments placed on the funds of the Bank of France frozen in the United States.

With the reported closing of the Algiers-Polish agreement relative to the $68,000,000, the question of lifting the attachment on Bank of France funds here becomes pertinent and poses problems of international political and legal significance.

In view of the indeterminate international status of the French National Committee of Liberation, does it have the legal right to dispose of gold in its possession?

Legally, not having been recognized as a government by any of the major powers, the Committee does not have the right to dispose of funds belonging to or in the custody of the French nation.

As a matter of fact—and this is where the question of disposition of the gold presents its most complicated and politically explosive aspect—the Vichy French Government or its interests are still represented by the New York law firm of Coudert Brothers, which was retained in that capacity by Vichy and is acting as its representatives in the Polish and Belgian attachments.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Messages the Mitchells Make Can Be Heard Many Times

This is the first of a series of five articles on the contribution of individuals to the entertainment and comfort of service men and women stationed in their various localities.

Friends in Far Places—No. I

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

I see your face in every lovely thing,
The sea at night;
The slender swaying of the silver birch,
The swallow's flight.

I hear your voice in every lovely sound,
The birds' soft singing,
The song a mother hums when evening comes,
A bell's glad ringing.

The tender affection of these words, written by Helen Cushman Mitchell, may partly explain how it happens that she and her husband, Gordon Mitchell, spend one afternoon and three evenings a week at USO service centers in Boston, making records for men and officers to send home to their families.

They, too, have a son in the service—Joe, who is in the Navy—and they know what it means to parents to receive a message from the boy or girl who is away from home, especially one in which the son or daughter speaks directly to them. The poem, written several years ago and since set to music by Harvey Davies, expresses the poet's understanding of how the memory of a loved one's voice is cherished. The recordings which she and her husband make for service men and women each week express their desire to give other families more than that memory—the joy of actually being able to hear the familiar voice over and over again until the war ends and they are reunited.

Three Days a Week

Just a year ago last month, the Mitchells began making the records, bringing their recording machine into Boston from their home in Wellesley Hills each time for the purpose. They go to the Officers' Club on Boylston Street on Wednesdays from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m. and to the Temple Place Servicemen's Center Saturday evenings; and Sundays they have from 3:30 on. Once in a while Mrs. Mitchell takes a cake in with her, and countless times they have taken boys back home with them to spend Sunday or a holiday.

Mrs. Mitchell does not remain in the recording room while the record is being made. Only her husband is there with the service man or woman who is making it and somehow they sort of forget his presence as they picture the folks at home and talk to them. When the record has been made, their voices recorded on both sides with their message, they look up and find a friend smiling at them. For Mr. Mitchell is a friend, one to whom the boys come back many times as though he were their own dad, just to talk things over and hear the warmth of friendliness in his voice when he says, "Son, I'm glad to see you."

Mrs. Mitchell does her part to make the recordings go smoothly, encouraging the more timid boys and girls beforehand when they don't know what to say, and occasionally starting them out as they write the message down. All most of them need is just to get started. Then the words flow along and the message is ready to be read, recorded, and sent home. Not all of them write out first what they want to say but most of them do, as none of the record is wasted then in stumbling for words or hesitating between sentences.

Girls More Exuberant

The girls are apt to be a little more exuberant than the men as they talk and their messages are likely to be full of excitement about what they have seen and done in Boston. Often the men, going almost any time to unknown destinations overseas send messages that are touching in their earnestness, simplicity, and devotion.

One had been made one Sunday evening just before I went to the Servicemen's Center. I do not know the name of the young father who sent the message to his wife and little five-months-old daughter.

I do know the emotion he felt as he talked to them, for it was all in his voice. As the record was played again. "Be good to mother," he told his baby daughter. "I want you to learn to play and sing, and to say more than just Da-da," he went on as he thought of her growing to be a bigger girl before he returned. There were brief pauses as he steadied his voice to go on. "How I'd like to see you smile again when mother is giving you your bath, and lean over and let you pull my hair with your little hand. That is something I'll always remember. Be good to your mother, Donna," he told her again at the end of the record as though he were leaving her mother in her care. There was much more, of course, but that was the substance of his message.

Men's Words Touching

Another which had just been made was the message of a 21-year-old soldier to his 18-year-old brother who was to report for induction the day he would receive it. "Naturally I'm praying you'll be able to go on to school, for there'll be need for our kind of work long after the war is over," he told him. "But if you have to leave school for a while and do a little marching, don't let that discourage you. Think of the better days after the war, when we'll all be together again. I never thought being so far away in space would bring us all so near together in spirit. All our dreams of the future revolve around Mom and Pop and that little house back there."

One lad who was a scholar and loved Shakespeare, read favorite Shakespearean passages on one side of the record and said the Lord's Prayer in French on the other. Another man who had a fine lyric tenor voice, made records of songs. The Mitchells have made more than 1,200 during the year.

Oh yes, and the boy who proposed to the girl he wanted to marry should not be omitted from the list. He asked that the ring be sent along with the record but Mr. Mitchell declined to take responsibility for that—after all, who could be sure what the answer would be.

Also Poet and Housewife

Mrs. Mitchell's work with her husband at the service centers is in addition to the work of keeping her home and preparing meals for her family—daughter Susan is now a freshman at Wheelock College, but is home during vacation periods—and any extra guests they may have; writing poems, many of which catch the charm of childhood; and giving occasional poetry readings or song recitals before club groups.

When Susan was a little girl she announced to her mother some cherished plan she wanted to carry out on "some shiny, lovely little day." This phrase started Mrs. Mitchell on her first poem. She has been writing them ever since and, with her husband has been doing for others the kindly, friendly things that bring "shiny lovely little days," into others' lives, too.

By a Staff Photographer

Helen Cushman Mitchell and her husband, Gordon Mitchell, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., who three times a week make records at the USO servicemen's clubs for men and officers to send home to their parents, are shown at the Temple Place Servicemen's Center, in Boston, with K. A. Hodgson, A. B., of London, talking to the folks at home. The record is now bound for England.

"Our Ellen" Helps Workers Vote Wisely

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British working woman is becoming increasingly aware of what she wants in the postwar world. It is important now for her to realize that her vote in postwar elections is a tool she must use to secure conditions she desires for herself and her children.

These are the views of Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., who recently took up the duties of her new appointment as chairman of the British Labor Party. Miss Wilkinson is only the fourth woman to hold this office since the formation of the Labor Party in 1900. To her work of directing policy for Britain's second biggest political party she brings a wide background of experience gained in 30 years' work for British Trade Unions and the Labor Party organization. For the past 20 years, with one short break, she has served as Labor Member in the House of Commons.

She has as colleague in her new work, Harold Laski, who is vice-chairman of the Labor Party.

Miss Wilkinson is to preside over the annual party conference at the end of May. "At this conference," Miss Wilkinson told me when I saw her recently, "there'll be 1,200 delegates and 500 to 600 visitors. The chairmanship is a big responsibility," she said. "I often have to preside at conferences where there are 3,000 men and I am the only woman."

Two keen brown eyes flashed across a big desk as this auburn-haired, small, yet dynamic, woman described some of the thousand-and-one duties of her man-size job. "Our Ellen," as she is affectionately called by working men and women whose cause she has championed since she was a student at Manchester University, is a little more than 5 feet tall.

Interprets Party Policy

Miss Wilkinson's new job is to interpret the labor party's policy to men and women of Britain. She has to plan the broad details of a campaign aimed to convince the woman in the home and the man serving in the forces that the Labor Party is the one to give him or her a square deal in the postwar era.

Men and women in civil defense and in the service, she says, have been mentally awakened and informed by new activities and discussion groups which have been held during wartime but there is a considerable gap between theoretical knowledge acquired from discussion and the practical problem of how to vote at postwar elections. We mustn't underestimate the political work that must be done to bridge that gap, Miss Wilkinson says.

"In the first postwar general election none of the voters up to the age of 30 will have had any political education as it used to be understood by the parties. Much of this work can be done by the women," she continued. Miss Wilkinson has seen a marked increase in the number of women taking an interest in things political during the past 20 years.

Women More Alert

The Labor Party has a large women's organization, with a women's section in every constituency in the country. They have held large conferences during the war.

"A great number of working women," Miss Wilkinson says, "are now taking the chair at big conferences and doing executive work. Young women in the forces and working women in mining areas, especially, are taking a full share in labor-party conferences and councils."

The ordinary housewife, too, Miss Wilkinson says, is very much more alert to what's going on outside her home than she has ever been before. Much has been demanded of the woman whose husband has gone into the forces and left her to carry on alone. She must deal with ration cards, with securing her monetary allowances and getting foods for the children. The older woman has to work whole time or part time, has to do fireguard duty or other voluntary work. Some middle-class women especially have awakened from the comfortable apathy into which they sometimes lapsed when their children went to boarding school. Instead of idling away their afternoons they're now doing canteen work, making camouflage nets or doing countless other jobs carried out by the Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defense organized by Lady Reading. When these extraneous duties are no longer imposed on housewives Miss Wilkinson feels an awakened community sense will show itself in increased political awareness.

Miss Wilkinson has had unique opportunities for contacting women during and since the Battle of Britain. As Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, she was in charge of air raid shelters. When the shelter problem was acute, she went out night after night through bomb-spattered streets to see conditions for herself.

Organized Fireguards

When the shelter problem was resolved through efficient administration, Miss Wilkinson organized Britain's fireguards at a crucial time when the whole system had to be extended and tightened up by conscription of women into the service. At that time Miss Wilkinson made a country-wide tour explaining to men as well as women the need for a new step.

"Fireguard systems are now working well," she said. "It was no easy task to organize for service 5,000,000 people serving as unpaid workers."

Speaking as a member of the House of Commons since 1924, Miss Wilkinson says the present Parliament will probably go down as one of the most famous Parliaments in English history, as so many events of first-class importance happened since it was elected.

"We've proved we can organize for war. Coming months will bring a tougher job, proving we can organize for peace. If we can get the amount of agreement in spending for peace that we now get in spending for war, then a coalition government after the war would be a possibility.

"It is much likelier, however, that party differences will arise which will represent different viewpoints on real issues that can only be decided by the electorate." Thus we come back once more to the vital importance of education in intelligent and enlightened use of the vote—a field where women have a large part to play.

Surmounting the Sugar Shortage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Saving that sugar must be a duty but it can also be a pleasure. Witness some of the simple and delicious desserts with no sugar whatever from your quota:

Rice Pudding

Wash ½ cup rice and place in a double boiler with ½ teaspoon salt and 4 cups water. Cook until water is absorbed and rice is soft. Prepare 1 package of vanilla pudding according to directions and combine with the rice. Serve cold with cream.

Iced Cake

Buy an unfrosted cake and make it fancy with a frill of the following icing: Melt 1 ounce bitter chocolate over hot water, add ⅔ cup sweetened condensed milk and stir over fire 5 minutes.

Fancy Iced Cookies

Take ginger snaps or macaroons and spread one side sparingly with honey or jelly and cover with chocolate sprinkles.

Frozen Pudding

Cut a jelly roll into thin slices and use them to line a freezing tray in the refrigerator. Pack the remaining space with ice cream and cover with jelly roll slices. Freeze solidly in order to slice. Unmold on serving platter and cut down in slices to serve, plain or with any sundae sauce.

Alaska

Cut 6 or 8 oranges in half and scoop out. Fill the shells with solidly frozen ice cream, cover to the edge with meringue made of ½ pound marshmallows melted with 3 tablespoons milk, cooled and folded into 3 beaten egg whites. Place under broiling flame for a moment to set the meringue and serve at once.

Icebox Pudding

Melt 1 pound marshmallows with ½ cup fruit juice and cool. Fold in 1 pint cream, whipped. Using 2 dozen ladyfingers, line a mold with some of the ladyfingers. Add a layer of the mixture, then more ladyfingers, the remaining mixture, with ladyfingers on top. Chill overnight, unmold, and decorate with whipped cream.

Marshmallow Mold

Melt ½ pound marshmallows with ¼ cup milk, cool, and combine with 1 cup cream, whipped. Rinse mold with cold water and if wanted for a festive occasion, decorate with candied cherries and angelica strips. Put in the mixture and chill overnight. Unmold and serve with a garnish of fruit or a fruit sauce.

Charlotte Russe

Line paper cups with ladyfinger strips and add above mixture.

Apple Charlotte

Dip thin slices of fresh white bread in melted butter and fit them into cup cake tins. Fill with canned applesauce mixed with a little melted butter. Cover with a round of bread dipped in melted butter and bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes. Invert carefully on individual plates and cover with custard made of vanilla pudding according to directions and diluted with more milk to desired consistency to mask the puddings. Serve warm.

Waffles

Sift 2 cups flour with 4 teaspoons baking powder. Add 2 eggs beaten with 1⅔ cups milk. Add 4 tablespoons melted butter. Bake waffles on heated waffle iron and serve with honey beaten to a cream with electric mixer.

Cake Filling

Mix 1 cup stale gingerbread, grated rind of ½ lemon, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon molasses or syrup, a dash of cinnamon and salt. Buy two layers of sponge cake or split a sunshine cake and spread mixture between layers.

Pineapple Whip

Soak 1 envelope of acidulated gelatin in ¼ cup cold water. Dissolve in double boiler. When it starts to set, add 1 can shredded pineapple. When the mixture is hard, break it up with a fork and mix in 1 pint cream, whipped. Pile in glasses and serve with a garnish of raspberries.

Apple Crunch

Crush a small box of graham crackers and mix with 3 tablespoons melted butter and 1 tablespoon syrup. Spread half of mixture in buttered baking pan and cover with 1 can applesauce. (In this sugar-saving campaign the canned variety will do.) Cover with remaining crumb mixture and bake in moderate oven 20 minutes or until brown. Cut in squares and serve in pudding dishes with cream.

Chocolate Icing

Buy a plain cake, cover with chocolate creams or chocolate peppermints and melt under broiling flame.

Cream Cake

Buy 2 sponge cake layers. Whip ½ pint cream and combine with 6 or 8 marshmallows melted with a spoonful of milk. Spread between layers and on top. Additional flavor may be added to taste.

Lemon Angel

Buy an angel food cake and cover with a package of lemon pie filling made according to directions. Chill before serving.

Extra Cover for Ironing Board

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you an old-fashioned ironing board that gets grimy when some member of the family stands it first on one white end and then on the other in your broom closet, so that there is never a clean end for ironing the shoulders of that white blouse? Take heart, for there is a satisfactory solution right at hand. Unearth one of those old cretonne curtains you discarded because they were faded, or a four-foot section of that percale you were always sorry you bought at the sale. Cut it the shape of your ironing board, with about four inches to spare all around. Make a one-inch hem. Put in a generous drawstring, which you will probably want to exchange for ¼-inch elastic after the war. Draw it snugly over your clean white ironing board. Afterwards it will be safe in any position in the broom closet. Merely insist that the members of your family who use the ironing board form the habit of replacing the outer cover every time before the board is closeted. They will be glad to co-operate, as the easily begrimed ends have been bothering them too, and [illegible] have pretty nearly a [illegible] the white shoulders of blouses will iron white.

Congress Shows Enthusiasm For Soldier Bonus of $4,500

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7 — Whatever the attitude of Congress toward soldier voting, there seemed no doubt here today that there is widespread enthusiasm among sections of Congress for paying a fat bonus to discharged soldiers when the war is over.

The contrasting treatment of these two issues dealing with the soldiers and the vitally important postwar soldiers' political bloc, was marked in today's developments.

After weeks of acrimonious debate, bringing the charge of "fraud" in one instance from President Roosevelt, the soldier vote issue seemed definitely moving toward final congressional action, with the states-rights advocates generally victorious.

Yesterday House and Senate conferees approved still another change in the much-amended patchwork bill, designed to make federal ballots, advocated by Mr. Roosevelt, available to servicemen from States having no absentee voting laws.

More Qualifications

However, like most changes in the bill, this one was beset with qualifications and conditions:

1. No federal ballots would be issued unless the State Governor prior to July 15 certified that his State had made no provision for absentee voting.

2. No federal ballots would be issued unless the Governor certified that such use of federal ballots "is authorized by the laws of such states."

Opponents of the qualifications charged that the second reservation canceled out the first. They are preparing to wind up their long protests by declaring that the soldiers are not really going to get the chance to vote under present legislation, and that Mr. Roosevelt might as well veto it.

As contrasted with the conflicts over the soldiers' vote, the approach of a group of congressmen to the soldiers' bonuses is positively enthusiastic.

An Eye to Political Value

Nine members of the House promptly seized the opportunity to be co-sponsors of a bonus bill recommended by five veterans' organizations, proposing that the Treasury pay members of the armed services bonuses up to $3,500 each for home service and $4,500 for overseas service with an extra $500 credit for those wounded.

Most of the veterans' organizations save the American Legion are backing the bill.

The fact that so many Congressmen were eager to attach their names to it shows the political value which they see in the measure.

The nine submitted identical copies of what is known as the "Veterans Adjusted Service Pay Act of 1944."

The bill would credit servicemen with $3 a day for home service and $4 a day for overseas service, up to $3,500 and $4,500 maximums.

Sponsoring the bill are the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Army and Navy Union, Disabled American Veterans, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and the Regular Veterans Associations.

Labor Chiefs Seen 'Hiding' Behind Unions

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark has protested to the Supreme Court against a Circuit Court ruling which, he said, would allow labor union officials "to hide behind the cloak of their union" and permit them "to frustrate grand jury inquiries."

He argued against a ruling by the Third Federal Circuit Court that records of an unincorporated union were the property of all its members and that a member of the union could properly refuse to produce them before a grand jury if the records tended to incriminate him.

This decision reversed a Pennsylvania Federal District Court finding. The District Court held such refusal by Jasper White was inexcusable, adjudged him guilty of contempt of court, and sentenced him to 30 days imprisonment.

The Justice Department said the District Court had directed Local Member 542, International Union of Operating Engineers, to produce before the grand jury records showing collections of work-permit fees, during an investigation of asserted irregularities in connection with the construction of the Mechanicsburg (Pa.) naval supply depot.

Mr. White appeared before the grand jury with the documents, but refused to produce them on the ground they might tend to incriminate the local, himself as an officer of the union, or himself individually.

Mr. Clark said the inquiry sought to learn whether federal employees had been required to "kick back" a portion of their wages.

Counsel for Mr. White argued that the Circuit Court's holding is "a logical development of fundamental constitutional rights."

Head of Christian Endeavor Upholds Raids on Reich Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Disagreement with the plea by Miss Vera Brittain, British author, for the United Nations to halt bombing German cities came from many quarters today. The comment was that these air raids on Nazi war installations serve to hasten the German surrender and restore peace in a war-racked world, as foremost military authorities and United Nations leaders, including President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, declare.

Comment by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, President of the International Christian Endeavor Society and a major in the Army Chaplains' Corps, on inactive status, in Philadelphia yesterday was representative of this opinion.

Commenting on Miss Brittain's article in the March issue of Fellowship, organ of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization, Dr. Poling favored silence when "to speak is but to hinder and delay."

Referring specifically to the 28 signatures of clergymen and nationally known laymen, Dr. Poling, pastor of the Grace Baptist Church [Baptist Temple] in Philadelphia and who returned to his pastorage last December after a 30,000-mile air trip to the Middle East, India, and China, declared he was glad that in the United States these 28 men and women have their freedom.

"But I speak for those who fight and die that this and every other sacred freedom shall be preserved," he continued. "At first hand I know the horrors of which these 28 have written. They nor I will ever tell that story, and every minute of delay in winning this war is death for yet other men, women, and children.

"What would these 28 do about it? Would they have the Axis win? Would they have this torture of our children renewed for the unborn? Would they take appeasement and lose the very chance to build a decent world? Shall our dead have died in vain? And what of these so many yet to die?

"Every word spoken now and every act speeds victory, strengthens America and the Allies to win quickly, or gives comfort to the enemy. Surely a proper regard for all the sacred issues involved and for those Americans who have sons in action suggests silence when to speak is but to hinder and delay."

'All-Woman' Ceremony at Launching Of Vessel Honoring Rebecca Lukens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA CITY, Fla., March 6—America's first Liberty ship named for a woman industrialist—Rebecca Lukens—was launched here March 4 in an "all-woman" ceremony, including the burning of the plates by women shipyard workers.

The ship was sponsored by Ruth Huston of Hyden, Ky., great-granddaughter of Rebecca Lukens, trail blazer for women in industry and head of the Lukens Steel Company of Coatesville, Pa., back in the early days of the 19th Century.

Representing Florida's Gov. Spessard L. Holland in the ceremony at the J. A. Jones Construction Company yards was Boyce Williams, chairman of the Florida Industrial Commission.

Simultaneously with the launching, a letter of greeting from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed to the women employees of Lukens, warmly praised them for their "100 per cent contribution" to the war effort.

Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania also wrote to Robert W. Wolcott, President of Lukens, paying high tribute to the wartime records set by the 133-year-old company and expressing "the appreciation . . . of the people of Pennsylvania for the great wartime production job being done at Coatesville."

Air Schools in West Noted for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Schools teaching Army Air Force cadets the fundamentals of flying have established a striking safety record, J. Wendell Coombs, President of Aeronautical Training Society, reported to a conference of operators of Army Contract Flight schools here. Operators and managers of 16 California and Arizona schools are attending the meeting at Hotel Roosevelt.

He said:

"Latest figures indicate that the fatal accident rate in primary training is only one for every 43,478 hours flown. On the basis of 100 miles per hour that is only one per 4,347,800 miles. One of our schools has flown over 375,000 hours without a fatality. The results of this program are a tribute to the smooth-working partnership of civilian operation and military supervision."

Primary schools in which Air Force cadets on active duty are first taught actually to fly an airplane are operated by private concerns under War Department contract.

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PLAY FAIR WITH AMERICA'S FOOD SUPPLY!
Make Food Fight for Freedom!
★ PRODUCE IT! Grow your own, and devote all the time you can to helping on a farm, or in a processing plant. America must put every bit of food to work!
★ SHARE IT! Substitute plentiful foods for scarce and rationed foods. Don't buy more food than you need. Preserve, brine, and can all you can!
★ CONSERVE IT! Wasting food prolongs the war. Make every crumb count! Today over 8% of America's food supply is wasted in our homes. Stop this waste! Starve your garbage pail!
★ PLAY SQUARE! Respect food for what is—a vital war weapon. Don't patronize black market. Don't accept rationed foods without surrendering ration coupons. Pay no more than ceiling prices!
U. S. WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
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HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Australia Is Reported Even With U. S. Lend-Lease Supply

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—Australia at the rate of about $1,000,000 a day, is contributing proportionately even a little more to Lend-Lease than is the United States, the House Foreign Affairs Committee was told today.

The Committee is considering a bill to extend the Lend-Lease Aid to June 30, 1945.

Turning the "reverse" phase of Lend-Lease, the Committee heard Col. Spencer B. Eddy, former Saratoga, N. Y. judge now attached to the office of the General Purchasing Agent, U. S. Army Forces in the Far East, estimate that 18 per cent of Australia's war expenditures are going into Lend-Lease, compared with about 14 per cent of the United States'.

United States forces in the Pacific are depending on Australia for scores of items ranging from landing barges to footballs, he said, estimating that at the present time Lend-Lease to Australia and Lend-Lease from Australia are about equal.

Big Meat Order Now In

The quartermaster obtains over 90 per cent of the food required from the American forces in the Southwest from Australia and has a commitment for over 250,000,000 pounds of meat in 1944, he told the Committee.

"Indeed," Colonel Eddy declared, "I do not think one can find a better example of co-operation between two sovereign states to the mutual benefit of both than the Lend-Lease and reverse Lend-Lease co-operation between the United States and Australia."

Colonel Eddy referred also to New Zealand's contribution which go to Admiral Halsey's forces in the Solomons, New Hebrides and New Caledonia.

He gave the Committee figures from the Australian Treasury showing that it paid out approximately $362,000,000 for reciprocal aid up to Dec. 31, 1943, and went on to explain that much more could be bought with that amount in Australia than in the United States. Wool blankets, he observed, cost only about one third as much in Australia as in this country. Many of the biggest food items, he said, cost only half as much as here.

In addition to reverse Lend-Lease from Australia, the United States Army stationed there is receiving several items on reverse Lend-Lease direct from the United Kingdom, including tea and cocoa, hessian cloth, calico, and canvas, Colonel Eddy pointed out.

Co-operate All Along Line

In some cases, he told the Committee, the United States furnishes machinery, raw materials or "know how" and Australia turns out the necessary goods. Agricultural experts with the United States Army in Australia help plan crops to be grown; implements and canning machinery are furnished under Lend-Lease.

Carbons are sent to Australia on Lend-Lease and the Signal Corps gets batteries on reverse Lend-Lease.

Cotton fabric, carbon black and some chemicals are furnished; the British supply the rubber, and the Australians make tires for the United States Army.

In 1944, Colonel Eddy reported, Australia plans to furnish the United States with approximately 40 per cent of its total tire and tube production in order to help alleviate the shortage here.

Recently Australia embarked on a $40,000 landing craft and barge program, vital to military in the islands leading to Japan.

Colonel Eddy expressed concern over the Australian manpower problem warning that the situation has arrived where "if we take more of one item, we are going to get less of another."

"The more we and other theaters get in the field, the less is the call on United States production and on shipping," he reminded the Committee.

Rapid Increase in Employment Reported in New York Survey

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Industrial employment in the New York metropolitan area, made up of 22 counties within a 50-mile radius of Times Square, was better than the national average during the 10 years before the war, it was disclosed by the Regional Plan Association today in its third survey on the economic resources of the region.

Since the war, it said, these counties have added more manufacturing wage earners to industrial pay rolls and increased their industrial employment at a more rapid rate than New York's leading rivals, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit.

The Association offered the survey in refutation of reports that metropolitan New York was faring worse than the average industrial community, recalling that such reports were based on statistics of only parts of the industrial area of the region.

As one example, the Association cited the decline of only 4.4 per cent in the employment of manufacturing wage earners in the region from 1929 to 1939, appreciably less than the national figure of 5.8 per cent. These studies of the past trends of employment were undertaken, it said, to assist in the making of intelligent estimates of where expansion in employment may be expected in the future.

Gains in six of the business activities here were described by the Association. They are:

1. In commercial aviation, a young and rapidly growing activity, there are over 10,000 employees in the region today.

2. In broadcasting, another comparatively new industry, there are 5,000 workers in New York City olone.

3. The employment in the five largest life insurance companies has increased from 21,450 in 1925 to 34,679 in 1939, with employment in all New York City insurance companies totaling 64,016 in December, 1942.

4. The number employed in New York City hotels has increased from 41,874 at the beginning of this 10-year yardstick to 44,848 in 1939.

5. Employment in New York City eating and drinking places was up from 102,834 in December, 1940, to 115,112 in December, 1942. Thirteen years ago there were only 66,315 employees in New York City restaurants.

6. A check of the monthly average of those employed by New York City banks disclosed that it has increased from 49,242 in 1940 to 50,211 in 1942.

These gains were partially offset by losses in employment in stock and security dealer lines which began in 1929 and continued through 1942. Employment in public utilities here also declined, the reduction being 30 per cent of a pay roll of $94,508 in 1930, as a result of increased efficiency in operations and a decline in their own construction activities.

Housewife Wedded to War Job, Glamour Girl Has Other Plans

Continued from Page 1

is over. Miss Weihe was voted the "Ideal Woman War Worker" in her factory.

Mrs. Edna Slocum, champion welder from the Moore Drydock Company, Oakland, Calif., and mother of two sons, said she thought shipbuilding is too heavy and dirty work for women to do permanently, though she added that it is "more interesting than housework and not so monotonous."

All the women reported that women workers in their plants now are accepted casually. When women made their debut in Titeflex, Mrs. Kennedy said, the men's work benches were placed so they faced the wall, but the men kept turning around anyway. "At first, they stopped work to whistle," she recalled, "but they got tired and now they don't bother. Last month we got equal pay for the first time. Now they won't lift things for the girls any more, but that's just showing off. . . ."

Others who made the trip to Washington and were received at the White House by the President's daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, were Mrs. Anne Maurer, one of four women members of the Labor-Management Committee of General Instrument Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J., and Mrs. Roby Gardner, one of 45 members of the Grandmothers' Club of Manning, Maxwell & Moore of Bridgeport, Conn.

The women war workers were received at the Labor-Management Exposition in the Department of Commerce yesterday by representatives of the women's uniformed forces and were guests of honor at a Women's National Press Club luncheon.

Service Law Delay Blamed on Labor

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Sen. Warren Austin (R) of Vermont said last night that certain "trade union leaders" employing such epithets as "slavery" and "involuntary servitude" are responsible for Congressional delay in enacting a national service law.

"If we have not the fortitude to discipline ourselves at home, and direct all of our resources and energies where they will best serve in winning the war," Senator Austin asserted, "we have reached the stage which Abraham Lincoln characterized as 'degenerate.'"

Senator Austin, co-sponsor of the Austin-Wadsworth bill to draft labor for war work, made his remarks in a radio address for delivery from Washington over facilities of Station WHN, New York.

"While the armed forces are running short of needed replacements and agriculture is bearing down upon Congress to prevent drafting fighters from the soil," he asked, "is it not absurd to cry 'slavery' at a proposed remedy which would furnish direction for the ample manpower to remedy these shortages?"

British Appoint Hague To War Position in U. S.

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—C. F. K. Hague has been appointed Great Britain's member on the Public Utilities Committee of the Combined Production and Resources Board and will leave shortly for Washington to take up his duties, the Ministry of Production announced last night. Sir Henry Self is Britain's acting member pending the arrival of Mr. Hague.

Hand in REA Is Admitted By Daniels

Continued from Page 1

Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina is Chairman, Mr. Daniels said that quite early in July, immediately after the press conference of July 9, he believed, the President had told him he had a letter—"a sweet letter" from his old friend Harry Slattery—and that things seemed to be rather mixed up in REA. The President wanted Mr. Daniels to look into the matter to see if he couldn't find "a way out."

Norris Suggested

Mr. Daniels then said he talked with John Carson, Director of Research and Information for the Co-operative League of the United States. Mr. Carson, who had a deep interest in REA, also was disturbed by the internal situation, Mr. Daniels said, and suggested that if a man of the caliber of former Senator George Norris of Nebraska could be induced to head REA, some of the petty difficulties would be surmounted.

Mr. Daniels also talked with Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, under whose suzerainty REA falls, and found Mr. Wickard dissatisfied.

The rub came, as Mr. Daniels found it, not only in regard to the administrative ability of Mr. Slattery, who had been indisposed for a long period, but also over a proposal that funds gained from REA co-operatives be used to extend such benefits as co-operative insurance to REA members.

Early Co-operation

As the story can be pieced from today's fragmentary questions and answers, it seems that in the early days of REA, Mr. Slattery and some of the leading private citizens interested in co-operative marketing of low-cost power to rural areas not served by public power got along rather well.

And REA gained a generally good repute.

In 1942, however, Steven Tate and Clyde Ellis, a former Representative from Arkansas, were leaders in organizing a National Rural Electrification Co-operative Association, with Mr. Tate as President and Mr. Ellis as Executive Director.

This was to widen co-operative benefits to REA members, and Mr. Slattery, apparently, went along with the plans for a distance, but parted company when he learned that funds from REA groups were to be used to support an insurance plan.

Talked With Wickard

Mr. Slattery talked with Secretary Wickard and subsequently wrote a public letter raising questions about the national organization and the insurance plan, Mr. Daniels said.

This caused a breach. REA began to come under attacks. Another phase entered when discussions arose about engineering recommendations whether to use copper or some other material for conductor wires.

In brief, REA became a mess and a pain to the Administration, and Mr. Daniels was chosen to quiet it.

He said he had talked with Marvin McIntyre, former White House Secretary. Mr. McIntyre apparently gave him the political bearings, remarking that because of their outcries Messrs. Tate and Ellis were "trouble makers."

After getting the picture, Mr. Daniels went to the President and suggested Mr. Carson's solution involving Senator Norris. The President agreed, and Mr. Slattery felt that was a good answer, and was promised a good but non-administrative position in the new setup. But Senator Norris declined.

This left the matter sky-high, and several solutions were sought, including possible transfer of REA to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In all this, however, it appears that Mr. Daniels and the White House concluded that Mr. Slattery might have valuable contributions to make, but that these contributions were hardly along administrative lines.

Seek Place for Mr. Slattery

So Mr. Daniels continued to seek a place for Mr. Slattery, and after discussions with the State Department was finally, with the approval of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, able to offer Mr. Slattery a post "for which he was well fitted to render a useful service to the nation" abroad.

Mr. Slattery declined.

Today's hearing got off to a pleasant start when Carroll Beede, counsel for the committee, asked Mr. Daniels: "Are you the same Jonathan Daniels who appeared here Feb. 28?"

"Approximately the same," cracked back Mr. Deniels, while the crowded hearing room laughed.

U. S. Approach to Tokyo Seen Aid to Prisoners

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 7 (AP)—American prisoners in Japanese hands may get better treatment as United States forces forge nearer Tokyo, George W. Healy, Jr., domestic director of the Office of War Information, intimates.

Rejecting charges that American authorities had "withheld" news of the mistreatment of American prisoners in the Philippines for two years, Mr. Healy told the Empire State Town Meeting at Union College that the Army and Navy did not release the sworn statements of escaped American officers "until after careful study," which consumed several months.

The men did not escape until a year after the surrender on Bataan, he said, and did not reach the United States until some time later.

One of the First Signs of Spring

By a Staff Photographer

M. I. T. Crewmen Inspect the Charles

Although Coach Bobby Moch, right, and Bill Kalb, one of Tech's star oarsmen, planned to take their shell out on the water for the first time yesterday, ice on the Upper Charles Basin prevented the turnout, which now is planned for later this week. Kalb rowed No. 6 on last year's M. I. T. crew, which beat Harvard for the first time and which was acclaimed the best in the school's history. This will be Moch's fifth season as head crew coach at Tech.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Possibilities for the Hall of Fame

Off and on all winter stories have appeared about who should be elected to hockey's Hall of Fame, the memorial to the game and its greats which will be erected in Kingston, Ontario, after the war.

The first few nominations are bound to cause arguments, for, from fan to magnate, opinions are as varied as those at a political convention. At first probably five—certainly no more than 10—players will be chosen from at least 50 big-name stars over the years, and from this fact alone you can get some idea of the hullabaloo that will be raised both in this country and throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

List of Famous

It would be silly for this writer—a comparative newcomer to hockey when compared to Baz O'Meara of Montreal, Vern DeGeer of Toronto, or even Webby Morse and Bill Grimes of this city—to pick out any five players from the past two decades and a half. Instead we will just list most of the famous who come readily to mind and from whom the first picks will probably be made.

Among the best of the centers are Howie Morenz, Frank Nighbor, Nels Stewart, Newsy Lalonde, Frankie Boucher, Hooley Smith, Cooney Weiland, Joe Primeau, Marty Barry, Bill Cowley, Joe Malone, Pit Lepine, and Cyclone Taylor. For left wings there are Aurel Joliat, Scotty Davidson, Busher Jackson, Bun Cook, Herbie Lewis, Reg Noble, and Cy Dennenny. And for right wings there are Charlie Conacher, Bill Cook, Punch Broadbent, Larry Aurie, Babe Dye, Ace Bailey, Frank Finnigan, and Jinny Ward.

Defensemen

Defensemen include Eddie Shore, King Clancy, Eddie Gerard, Ching Johnson, Lionel Conacher, Red Dutton, Sprague Cleghorn, Ebbie Goodfellow, Taffy Abel, Babe Siebert, while among the goalies are Tiny Thompson, Georges Vezina, George Hainsworth, Chuck Gardiner, John Ross Roach, Clint Benedict, Alex Connell, Lorne Chabot, Roy Worters, Harry Holmes, and Frankie Brimsek. Of course there are some players still active who will be certainties to be elected, among whom are Dit Clapper, Earl Seibert, while others now in service may see more National League action before their pictures are placed in the Hall. These would include Syl Apps, Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, Porky Dumart, Neil Colville, and Lynn Patrick.

From managers and coaches names leap readily to mind, such as Art Ross, Lester and Frank Patrick, Tommy Gorman, Happy Day, Paul Thompson, Jack Adams, Dick Irvin, Conn Smythe, Cecil Hart. And of course the late NHL President Frank Calder, is a No. 1 candidate.

Some Have Started

It will be interesting to review the discussions when the first choices are named. Some have already started, and one of the best ones so far concerns the relative merits of Eddie Shore and King Clancy. Frank Selke of Toronto favors Clancy, naturally, and while we don't agree with him, here's what he had to say in a recent program:

"I'll concede that Shore should be on the first (Hall of Fame) team, but suggest most vehemently that he takes second place to King Clancy, diminutive Ottawa Irishman who finished his playing days with the Toronto Maple Leafs. I do not intend to belittle Shore other than to point out that his career was quite drab, barring his feuding with Red Dutton in the Prairie Provinces League, until he joined Boston Bruins.

Organized Plan

"At Boston much of his showmanship was the result of a carefully organized plan—a brainchild of Art Ross—presented to perfection by Frank Ryan with the cooperation of Boston's brilliant coterie of hockey writers. Eddie was a powerhouse when rushing with the puck, but without the assistance of capable forwards most of his rushes wound up in the corner. Besides, he had a way of blowing up in the Stanley Cup contests until fronted by that great line of Schmidt, Bauer and Dumart—in turn abetted by Cowley, Conacher and Hill, and augmented by such trouble shooters as Art Jackson, the one and only Dit Clapper, Johnny Crawford, Brimsek and others.

"Clancy, on the other hand, was a blazing star at 17 years of age. He exuded more color than a desert chameleon, won hundreds of games with his important goals, and for something like 17 years proved himself the greatest force for team morale ever paraded in professional hockey. Where Shore demanded all the attention, Clancy asked for none, other than the privilege to play and the right to demonstrate the adage the "bigger they come the harder they fall."

"Clancy is the only hockey figure I know who can retain his friendships despite the fact that he is a hockey referee. He was always generous to a fault, was ever on the alert to help some rookie on the way up and, by his every action on the ice, was a King by name and a King in nature."

This is just a sample of what is coming. But enough for now. More later.

Around The Town In Sports

Flumere Picks

Foxy Flumere, coach of basketball at Northeastern and an official of note in this sector, thinks that the class A finals in the Tech cage tournament, which opens tomorrow afternoon on the new Boston Garden floor, should bring together Waltham and Somerville. The Waltham five is coming into the tourney for the first time, and if it can get past Brockton, should coast into the finals. Flumere gives North Quincy and Attleboro outside chances in the class A scramble.

* * *

Attendance at this Tech tournament will be watched with interest by local officials, because if it is good—even though only high school kids are furnishing the competition—promoters should be encouraged to try big time basketball locally after the war. The cage game has flourished for several winters in Madison Square Garden, and despite a dearth of top teams around the Hub, there are those who believe this city is ready to support the game at the North Station arena.

* * *

The requests to Commissioner K. M. Landis for 1944 reinstatement of Chet Clemens and Mike Sandlock are tributes to Manager Bob Coleman of the Braves. On the inactive list last year, Clemens, an outfielder, and Sandlock, an infielder, apparently decided to get back into the game when they heard about their former Evansville boss, Coleman, succeeding Casey Stengel here. Clemens, by the way, once stole 60 bases in a smaller minor league and has had some Pacific Coast experience. The Braves yesterday received the signed contract of Armand Cardoni, Hartford pitcher.

* * *

Manager Joe Cronin visited Fenway Park yesterday afternoon and said that the Red Sox will begin training at Tufts cage on March 17, will stay there through the 25th, and will work out daily from 12:30 until 2:30. On March 26 the club is due to reach Baltimore, and Cronin is banking heavily on a stretch of good weather there to help whip his boys into shape. By late March the Baltimore sun should be fairly warm. Cronin has asked Roland Robinson, head groundkeeper at Fenway, to go down to Baltimore and groom the Oriole park.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bruins have reached the point in their battle for a play-off spot where they cannot afford to lose a game . . . Tom McBride, big outfielder, yesterday signed a Red Sox contract . . . The Washington Senators' 1944 roster is off the press, and 14 of the 38 men listed had no organized baseball record a year ago—a broad hint on what fans can expect everywhere in the majors this season . . . Outfielder Johnny Barrett of Lawrence and the Pittsburgh Pirates has been classified 4-F by his local draft board . . . This will be his third season with the Buccaneers.

Name Ray Meyer Foremost Coach

CHICAGO, March 7 (AP)—For the second consecutive year, Coach Ray Meyer of De Paul University has been voted coach of the year by members of the Chicago Basketball Writers' Association.

Meyer will receive the George Keogan Memorial Trophy tomorrow night at the Association's annual banquet. The young coach, whose team this year has won 19 of 22 games, was assistant to George Keogan for two years at Notre Dame.

Runner-up to Meyer in the voting was Lawrence "Pops" Harrison of Iowa.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Bendix Aviation 68, New York Coast Guard 52.
Olmsted Field 54, Bloo[illegible] T. 37.

Midwest

Baker 56, Rockhurst 28.

Bruins Finally to Play Four Defensemen Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It took a lot of convincing and the team practically has its back to the wall, but the Bruins tonight are finally going to use four defensemen and two forward lines instead of three rear guardsmen and three lines.

Scheduled to return to action, although he is hardly ready for heavy contact work, is solid Johnny Crawford, the capable point who has been sidelined since he hurt his elbow severely in Montreal five games ago. Originally, Johnny thought he was through for the season, but the urgency of tonight's game with Detroit Red Wings at the Garden has made him decide to try to play.

Private Session

Even as late as this morning Crawford was not sure he could manipulate a hockey stick and he planned to see the results at a private skating session at the Garden this noon. If he can handle the stick and the puck at all well, he definitely will play this evening.

This marks the first time this season that the Bruins will have played four defensemen, which is a tacit admission by Manager Art Ross that he was wrong in his strategy the past few months. He could have taken a leaf from the book of Montreal Canadiens, Detroit Red Wings, or even Chicago Black Hawks, who have used four points all along and who now have no play-off worries, but he chose to use just three defensemen as did Rangers and Toronto Maple Leafs and these are the three teams at the bottom of the standing.

Only Two Lines

Asked why he did not use four blue-line operatives some months ago, Ross told the writer that he did not feel the Bruins had enough strength up front to play with only two lines. Yet play with two lines is just about what the team did all the time it had merely three defensemen, for the kids from the Olympics—especially in games on the road—found themselves outplayed and were used less and less.

Be that as it may, Crawford will team with Pat Egan and Dit Clapper with Guy Labrie in front of Bert Gardiner. The Bruins' two forward lines will consist of Art Jackson at center between Herbie Cain and Buzz Boll, and Bill Cowley the pivotman for Bep Guidolin and Norm Calladine. Busher Jackson and Clarence Schmidt will be the spare forwards. Only in the event that Crawford cannot play will Tommy Brennan or Alan Rittinger be brought up from the Olympics.

Decisive Game

Ross feels that tonight's contest is the decisive one for the Bruins. A defeat will leave them still five points behind the fourth-place Maple Leafs, with both teams having just four games to play. Any two victories by Toronto, then, would eliminate the Bruins, even though Boston won all four remaining games. In fact, if Toronto wins three of its four remaining contests, Bruins will be out, for Leafs would have 50 points to 49 for Bruins, even if Bruins won all five of their remaining games.

The law of averages, if nothing else does, favors Boston tonight, for Detroit has won the last four times the two clubs have met. Bruins have only beaten the Red Wings once this season and tied them twice in eight meetings.

* * *

Briefs: Detroit will be weakened through the absence of Bill Quackenbush and maybe Cully Simon, two defensemen who were injured in recent games . . . One highlight tonight will be the efforts of Herb Cain to stretch his scoring lead and those of Bill Cowley to catch up . . . Cain has 70 points to 68 for Doug Bentley of Chicago, his nearest rival . . . Cowley's 10-point splurge last week brought him 62 . . . The hockey writers vote tonight for the winner of the Elizabeth C. DuFresne Trophy, awarded the Boston player considered most valuable to the team in home games . . . Frankie Brimsek won it a year ago . . . The Flash Hollett for Pat Egan deal can be viewed at firsthand again . . . Since trading uniforms Flash has scored 13 points, Pat 16 . . . The face-off will be at 8:20 p. m.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	33	4	7	73	202	93
Detroit	22	16	6	50	183	154
Chicago	21	19	4	46	161	165
Toronto	20	22	4	44	190	168
Boston	17	23	5	39	196	231
New York	6	35	4	16	155	276

Jesse Owens Behind Desk With Ford Motor Company

DETROIT, March 7 (AP)—The place where he gained his greatest triumphs is being blasted off the map, but Jesse Owens at 30 still can run 100 yards under 10 seconds.

"At least I think I can," grinned Jesse across a desk at the Ford Motor Company where he is employed as a public relations man. "Last summer I ran in a war relief meet in Canada and they clocked me in :09.8. I think I could do that well right now."

One look at Jesse is enough to make this wholly credible. He weighs 175, only half a dozen pounds more than in his cinder pounding days at Ohio State University and his triple triumph in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin.

Biggest Thrill

"I guess that Olympic Stadium must be a heap of rubble by now," he said solemnly, "and I hope it is. But my biggest track thrill was winning the 100 meters there. Eddie Tolan, who won the 100 at Los Angeles in 1932, says his Olympic victory also was his biggest thrill. He's working in Detroit, too, you know."

Owens still holds many of the records he established, but he predicts that probably all will be replaced in his lifetime.

"Track records are made to be broken," he asserted. "Someone is going to come along one of these days and push the 100-yard record nearer nine seconds flat. Whether they'll ever shave four-tenths of a second off the present mark of :09.4 is hard to say. That would be pretty fast."

Curiously, Owens works a few miles from the Michigan Stadium where on May 25, 1935, he soared into the spotlight by cracking three world records and equaling another in one day.

Settled Down

While he's still wrapped up in the sport, Owens says his track days are definitely finished. He's settled down here with his wife and three daughters after several years of barnstorming in which his earnings were relatively small. For exercise he has taken up golf and bowling.

"Naturally, you can't make money in track like Joe Louis makes it in the ring," he declared, "but I have no complaints. Track was good to me, enabling me to get an education and see the world."

Owens was suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union after the Olympics for catching the first boat home, thus missing an exhibition tour. The ban never was lifted.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—In response to various requests from servicemen, who apparently tired of the same old arguments, the USO is getting up a "sports quiz" booklet for the armed forces overseas . . . John (Info Please) Kieran is the editor . . . The Women's International Bowling Congress has collected $71,593 of the $80,000 it needs to buy an ambulance plane. Last year the gal bowlers bought an A20 bomber . . . Al Maul, long-time guardian of the Shibe Park press gate, was a pitcher with a .450 batting average back in 1887, when walks counted as hits. But his chief claim to fame was that in his first National League game he socked a homer over the left field wall of the old Phils park and nobody repeated that feat until 1921.

* * *

Pfc. Bill Scanlan, Fort Sheridan (Ill.) Tower: "Biggest chuckle among soldiers at WAC basketball games this year occurs when girls of either team yell, 'Who's your man?' or 'Have you got a man?' . . . And this being leap year, too, the soldiers begin to wonder."

* * *

Yale and Virginia, which called off plans for a football game last fall because of their wartime programs, are negotiating for one this year . . . Dick Carter, outfielder recently signed by the Phillies, is rated one of the best first-year men in pro soccer ranks . . . The Logan Collegians (Utah State under another name) basketball team boasts a player named Hoopiana. . . . Luke Johnsos, co-coach of the Bears, wants the National Football League to change the inbound spots from 15 yards to 20 yards in from the sidelines in order to give the offense more latitude. . . . What the other coaches want is to give the Bears less longtitude. . . . Jim Crampsey, who scored more than 400 points for Muhlenberg, will be back with the Mules for the Garden invitation basketball tournament. He's a V-Fiver.

* * *

You've probably heard often of a runner being "boxed" by his rivals, but it remained for cadets at the Iowa Navy Pre-Flight School to show just what the term means. . . . During an obstacle race, the cadets were required to crawl through a four-foot box. . . . Two "Kingfishers" got there first, and while the leader went on to the finish line, the second remained in the box to block the way. . . . Reports say that when rival athletes arrived, the finest mix-up since the end of the pushball season took place.

* * *

Lieut. Larry Tailer, newly appointed baseball liaison officer of the Fifth Naval District, has things humming for competition among the two powerful Norfolk Naval teams and the Bainbridge, Md., Training Station outfit. Some 500,000 spectators are expected to see the games this summer, which looks like real competition for the Piedmont League.

Gordon Going

EUGENE, Ore., March 7 (AP)—Joe Gordon, New York Yankee second baseman, said he is expecting induction into the armed forces at any time.

Gordon said he decided some time ago to go into military service via the induction route instead of volunteering for some branch as he indicated several months ago. Gordon, who has been reclassified 1-A, said his home here has been put up for sale. He is married and has two children.

Pepper Is Back —By Pap'

PEPPER MARTIN
IS RETURNING TO THE CARDS FOR ACTIVE DUTY
AT LEAST I'M VERY WELL SEASONED !!
PEPPER PUT IN ELEVEN LUSTY YEARS WITH THE CARDS BEFORE HE MOVED ON TO SACRAMENTO IN 1941
IT MAY COME IN HANDY SOME DAY
HE PICKED UP A BIT OF EXPERIENCE AS PILOT OF SACRAMENTO AND ROCHESTER
DAP
AP Features

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	*19	54⅝	54	54½	+ ½
Acme Steel 3	1	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
Adams Exp ½g	19	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
Addressog-Mult 1	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	14	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	+ ⅝
Alaska Juneau	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Alleghany pf	54	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
Alleg pr pf	34	44⅞	42½	44⅞	+2⅜
Alleg & West 6 †	50	80	80	80	+1½
Allegh L Stl .35e	13	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ¼
Allen Indust ¾g	1	10	10	10	+ ½
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	148	148	148	+1
Allied Mills 2g	14	30½	30	30¼	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	1	16	16	16	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	16	37	36½	37	+ ¼
Amal Leather	3	3	3	3	
Amal Lea pf 2¾k	1	34	34	34	—1
Amerada Pet ¾e	4	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
AmAgChDel 1.20	5	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1¼g	3	65	65	65	+1
Am Bk Note .40e	12	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3 †	30	64	63½	63½	
Am Bosch (¼e)	24	13¼	12⅞	13	
Am BrakeS 1.80g	2	41½	41¼	41½	
Am Cable & Rad	20	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
Am Can 3	2	83⅛	83	83⅛	
Am Can pf 7	†100	174½	174	174	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	15	36½	35⅝	36½	+1
Am C&F pf 14½g	2	75½	74¾	75½	+1½
Am Chain & C 2	6	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
Am Chicle 4a	†150	114½	113¼	114	+1
Am Crystal Sug 1	39	16	14½	14½	—1½
Am Distill stpd	3	31½	31	31	—1
Am For Pow	16	5⅜	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 13½k	2	77	76½	76½	
Am&FPS7pf 13¾k	4	86⅜	86	86	— ½
Am&FP 2pf	15	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS ¾e	2	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ½
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	40	40	40	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	67	67	67	+ ½
Am Interna ½gg	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Am Invest III .60	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive¼e	35	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	6	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞	+ ⅜
Am M&Fdy .80	2	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ¾e	5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am Metal (¼e)	3	22¼	22	22	
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	40	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Lt	67	27⅞	23¼	27⅞	+ ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	86	45⅞	44¾	45¼	+1¼
Am P&L $6 pf	43	49¾	48¾	49	+ ¾
Am Rad&StS .10e	31	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	11	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
AmRollMpf 4½ †	40	68	67¾	68	
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	42	42	42	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	6	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
Am Smelt & R 2	20	38¼	37⅝	38	+ ⅝
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	70	152½	152	152	— ¼
Am Stove .30e	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅜
Am Sugar pf 7	1	117½	117½	117½	+2
Am Sum Tob ¼e	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	37	159¼	158⅞	159⅛	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	12	60	59¾	59¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6	†100	144	143½	144	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	21	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	7	44½	44	44½	+1
Am Wat Wks	57	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	4	76½	76	76½	+ ¾
Am Zinc L & S	17	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½e	42	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ¼
Anacon W&C 1 †	90	26	25⅜	26	+ ½
Archer Hock Gl 1a	7	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
AnchorHkGl pf5 †	10	114	114	114	
APW Paper	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M (⅜e)	2	46	46	46	+ ½
Armour & Co	65	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
Armour&Co prpf3k	2	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
Armour & Co pf †	90	99	99	99	+2
Armstrong Crk ¼e	10	38¼	37½	38	+ ¾
Artloom Corp .10e	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds ¼e	11	14¼	14	14½	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†100	95½	95½	95½	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	10	88½	88½	88½	
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	70	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Atch T&SF 1½e	34	64	63	64	+1
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	89¾	89½	89½	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 3g	20	37½	36½	37¼	+ ¾
Atl Refining (¾e)	23	30	29½	29¾	+ ½
Atl Ref pf 4 †	50	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
Atlas Corp (¾e)	6	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	6	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¾
Atlas Powd ¾e	†260	57¼	57	57¼	+ ¾
Atlas Tack .40e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Aust N prA1½k	†110	71	71	71	
Aviation Co .20g	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
Bald Loco ct1½g	91	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	19	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	15	13	12¾	12⅞	
Bangor & Ar	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Ban&Aroost 3¾k †	20	64½	64½	64½	— ¼
Barber Asph	5	23½	23¼	23½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	16	17	16⅞	18	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	6	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	6	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Beech Airc 1g	10	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Beech Creek 2 †	10	34	34	34	
Bell Airc 1a	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
Belding-Hem .80	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat ¾e	42	37	36¼	37	+1
Benef Ind Ln .30e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ¼
Best Foods ½e	7	47½	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1¼e)	17	59½	59⅛	59⅜	+ ⅝
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
Blw & Decker 1.60	5	18¾	18⅛	18¾	
Blak-Knox .15e	1	9	9	9	+ ⅜
Boeing Airplane2g	14	15¼	14⅜	15⅛	
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	6	48¾	48	48½	+ ½
Bon Ami A 4	†	50	91	50	91	+1½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	40	48	48	48	
Borden Co .40 e	8	30	29¾	30	
Bond Strs 2	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	11	36½	35⅝	36½	+ ⅞
Boston & Maine	3	4¼	4	4	
Braniff Airw .60	16	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	50	50	50	
Bridgeport Br 1	11	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	36	30⅛	29⅜	30⅛	+ ⅞
Bklyn Un Gas ½gg	7	18	18	18	— ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	22	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Brunswk-Balke ¾e	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	270	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel ½gg	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅞
Burl Mills (.40e)	10	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ¼
Burr Add Ma .20e	28	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Bush TBpf13½k	†550	52⅝	52¼	52⅜	— ⅜
Butler Bros (.15e)	17	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ¼
Butler Br pf 1½	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
Butte C & Z ¾g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers A M Co	10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
Byers pf 7 †	30	79	78½	79	+ ½
Calif Pack 1½g	16	27¾	27½	27½	
Calif P pf 2½ †	10	55½	55½	55½	
Callahan Z-Lead	11	⅛	¾	¾	— ½
Calumet&Hec .20e	12	7	7	7	
Campbell Wy ¼e	3	16⅜	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
Can Dry Ale ¼e	11	25¼	25	25	
Canad Pacific h½e	15	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Carpenter Stl ½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen ¼ag	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	29	37½	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅜
Case (JI) pf 7 †	30	149	149	149	
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	48½	47¾	48¼	+ ½
Celanese Cp ⅓of*	4	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	50	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	— ¼
Celanese pr pf 7 †	40	122¼	122¼	122¼	
Celotex Corp ½a	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Celotex Co pf 1 †	120	18	17¾	17¾	
Cent Aguirre 1¾a	11	20⅞	20½	20½	
Cent Foundry	15	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Cent R R N J	4	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¾
CentVioletaSug 1g	15	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
Century Rib M	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Cerro de Pas ¾e	12	34	33¾	35⅞	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	230	63	61¼	63	+1¼
Chain Belt ¼e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Champ Pap&F ¼e	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Checker Cab	10	34⅞	34	34	
Ches & Ohio 3	•18	47¼	46⅝	46¾	— ½
Ches Corp Va 2	2	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅝
Chi&E Ill 3ag	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5⅝k	6	23¼	23⅛	23⅜	
Chi Mail Or .15e	10	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Chi No West wi	53	26¾	26	26½	+ ½
Chi No West pf wi	48	54⅜	54	54½	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	15	41	40¼	41	+ ⅞
Chickasha Cot 0 1	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Childs Co	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾e	37	82½	81½	81⅝	+ ½
City Invest	†	10	60	60	60	+ ½
City I&F 1.20	8	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	+ ¼
City Stores	45	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅞
Clark Equip ¾e	2	39	38½	38½	— ½
Clev Gr Br ½e	2	40	40	40	+ ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	37	36	36⅞	+ ⅛
Cluett Peab ½e	2	37	36⅜	37	+ ¼
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	60	148	148	148	+3
Coca-Cola 3a	1	112¼	113¼	113¼	+ ¾

Today's Sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day's sales	751,240
1944 volume to date	38,090,996
1943 volume to date	51,816,526

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Coca-Cola A 3 †	30	64⅞	64½	64⅞	— ⅛
Colgate-P-P ½a	18	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Collins & Aik ¼e	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Collins&Aik pf5 †	10	111	111	111	
Col & South †	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf †	820	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
Col & South 2pf †	90	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Colum B'castA.40e	3	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	108	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Colum Carbon 4	1	85	85	85	+1
Col G & E 6 pf 6	1	82	82	82	
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	20	78	77½	78	+2
Colum Pict ½gg	5	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅜
Colum P pf 2¾	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅝
Coml Credit 3	17	41¾	40⅝	41	+ ¼
Coml Cred pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	—1
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	22	43⅞	43¼	43⅝	+ ½
Coml Solv .60g	91	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Com'wlth&South	75	¾	⅝	¾	
Com&So pf 13¼k	7	85½	85⅜	85½	
Com Ed 1.40	72	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn1	4	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar ½e	3	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
Cons Copper .20g	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	37	22	21⅞	21⅞	
Cons Edis pf 5,	3	105	105	105	+ ¼
Cons. Film Ind	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Cons Film pf ¼k	7	18½	18⅛	18¼	
Cons Laundries .60	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Cons Nat Gas	20	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	14	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee ½e	16	14	14	14	
Cons Vul pf 1¾	3	21	20¾	21	
Consol'n Coal	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
Container Co ¼e	9	21⅛	21	21	
Cont Bak ¾ae	32	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¼e	12	34¾	34⅛	34½	+ ½
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	44	43⅞	44	+ ⅜
Cont Motors .15e	20	5¾	5½	5½	
Cont Oil Del .30e	58	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
Cooper Bess 1½g	12	14⅜	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
Cooper Bess pf3 †	170	41	40	41	+2
Cont Steel ¼ae	2	27	27	27	
CopperweldStl .80	7	12¾	12	12	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	130	47¾	47½	47½	
Corn Pprd 2.60	6	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	50	182	181½	181½	—1½
Cornell-D E .20e	36	18¾	17⅛	18¾	+1⅜
Coty Inc .30g	1	5½	5½	5½	
Crane Co ¼ae	38	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ½
Crane Co pf 5 †	50	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¼ae	3	18¼	17⅞	18½	+ ⅝
Crown Cork&S ¾g	6	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ½
Crown Zeller ½e	5	17	17	17	
Crucible Steel 3g	19	31⅞	31½	31½	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅞
Cuba R R pf †	80	25⅜	25	25¼	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	78	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
Cudahy Packing	12	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	46	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	4	45¾	45⅝	45¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright¼ag	30	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	8	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	8	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Decca Records 1a	3	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	19	39½	39	39½	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	22	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅞
Del Lack&West	63	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½
Detroit Ed .30e	1	19	19	19	
Devoe&Ray A 1	†170	34	33	33	— ¼
Diam Match 1½	5	31¾	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ¼e	4	15⅛	15	15	
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	8	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜e	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	10	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	
Douglas Airc 5g	2	55¼	55	55¼	+ ¼
Dow Chem 3	1	121	121	121	
Dow Chem pf 4	2	108¾	108⅝	108¾	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	3	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	19	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
duPont de N 1¼e	23	145	143¼	145	+2¾
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	50	118¾	118	118	—1
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	14	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	2	38	38	38	
Eastern R M .10e	27	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ½
Eastman Kodak 5	4	164	163¼	164	+1½
Eaton Mfg 3	4	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½e	13	40½	39⅞	40½	+ ½
Electric Boat ¼ae	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
El Power & Lt	178	5⅜	4⅞	5	— ⅜
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	93	91½	91½	—3
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	42	96½	95	95	—3¼
El Storage Bat 2	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	52	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	100	97	96½	96½	—1½
EPS$5½pf5½ †	150	99¼	98¼	98½	+ ¼
Eng P S $6pf6 †	80	102	101½	102	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	28		⅜	⅝	— ⅛
Erie RR 1g	27	12¾	12	12¾	+ ½
Erie RR ct 1g	52	12⅜	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅝
Erie RR pf A 5	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ¼e	20	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Evans Products	25	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Exchange Buff .15e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
FairbanksMorse1a	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅜
Farns Tel&Rad 1a	112	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Fed Lt&Tract ¼ae	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	43	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
Federat D Strs ⅜e	1	23⅝	23½	23½	
FedDStrspf4¾ †	70	94½	94½	94½	
Ferro Enam ¼ae	6	18⅜	18	18	+ ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	47¼	47	47	
Firestone T&R ⅜ae	25	40½	40	40½	+ ⅝
Firest T&R pf4½	7	107	107	107	
FirstNatStrs 2½	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
Flintkote .15e	5	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	13	8¼	8	8¾	+ ¼
FollansbeeStlpf	†390	58¾	58	58¾	+1
Food Fair Strs 1	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
Food Mach .35e	3	56½	56½	56½	
Foster Wheeler	12	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	21	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	4	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra .40e	8	33½	32½	33	+ ⅝
Fruehauf T pf5 †	40	108	108	108	+ ¼
Gabriel Co .20g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair Robert .30g	35	4	3¾	3⅞	
Gair Rob pf 1.20	3	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	
Gamewell Co½e †	40	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
Gardner Denver 1	4	17½	16⅞	17½	
Gar Wood Ind .40	7	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
Gen Am Inv 1g	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
Gen Am Trans ⅝e	8	46	45	46	+1½
Gen Baking .15e	13	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Baking pf8 †	30	146	146	146	
Gen Bronze .60g	16	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Gen Cable	3		5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Gen Cable A	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	170	95½	94½	95½	+ ½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	80	36	35½	36	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	9	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	20	114⅜	114⅜	114⅝	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	18	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+1¼
Gen Mills5pf5 †	10	130½	130½	130½	
Gen Motors ¾ae	114	56⅜	56	56⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128	128	128	— ½
Gen Outd Adv ¼ae	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	1	46¼	46	46	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .40	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	16	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅞
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	56½	56½	56½	+1½
Gen Refract .30e	1	21	20¾	21	
Gen Shoe ¼ae	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 1¾k †	60	84½	83½	84½	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Gen Time Inst ¼ae	1	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅞
Gen T&R 1g	23	22⅛	20⅞	22	+1¼
GilletteSafR .70g	8	10	9⅞	9¾	
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	15	12¾	12⅜	12½	
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	88	88	88	
Glidden Co .30e	5	19⅝	19½	19½	
Gobel Adolf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Goebel Brew .20	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich(BF) ½ae	50	45⅛	44¼	45⅛	+1
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
GoodyearT&R ½ae	111	41⅜	40	41½	+1½
GoodyearT&R pf 5	3	109½	109⅜	109½	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery ⅓gg	11	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Granby ConM .45g	2	4	4	4	
GraniteCS .52½g	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ¼
Grant W T pf 1	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	12	30	29⅜	30	+ ⅜

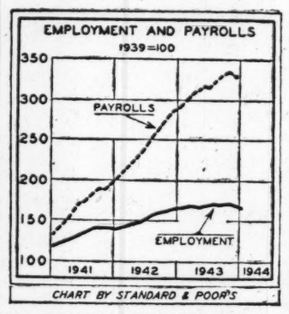

CHART BY STANDARD & POOR'S

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pay rolls dropped sharply in December, and the decline in employment continued, according to Standard & Poor's.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gt West Sug 2	26	28¾	28	28½	+1
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	150¼	150¼	150¼	+ ¾
Greyhound Corp 1	34	21⅜	20⅞	21	— ⅜
GrumAircEn 1½pg	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Guantan Sugar	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 90	134½	134	134½	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	9¾	9⅞	9¾	+ ¼
Gulf Mob pf 5g	8	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	
Gulf Oil 1a	10	45¼	45

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

C. E. D. Offers 4-Point Plan For Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—A four-point program to revive industry after the war to the point where it can employ 10,000,000 ex-servicemen has been placed on record by C. Donald Dallas, a spokesman for the Committee for Economic Development and president of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc.

Briefly, Mr. Dallas, whose committee is a privately financed group organized to help industry and commerce, would, in his own words: (1) Lighten the burden of taxation, (2) reduce the threat of inflation, (3) raise the general standard of living for us all, (4) maintain freedom of enterprise—democracy itself.

Failure to adopt this postwar program, he told the war conference of the Northeastern Roofing, Siding and Insulating Contractors, Inc., yesterday, would mean mass unemployment, mass government regimentation, and loss of freedom of enterprise and all other freedoms with it.

The idea of establishing the Committee for Economic Development originated when a group of business men met with Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, in the fall of 1942, Mr. Dallas said. The committee, headed by Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, has subcommittees in 1,370 communities and in every state, he added.

Mr. Dallas began his address by asking the 500 delegates to remember that "there are no jobs without employers, no employers without risk capital, no risk capital without incentive, no incentive without freedom, and no freedom without fighting for it."

Americans live under the incentive system, he said, but the incentive is being wiped out by progressively increasing taxation that will be needed to pay a national debt of "probably more than 300 billion dollars" after the war and an annual budget of 20 billion dollars.

"There is a bright side to the picture," he added. "We still have assets which the politicians haven't taken."

These as listed by Mr. Dallas included a national income of 150 billion dollars a year, and the pent-up purchasing power of 130 million Americans which he estimates at 40 billion dollars in war bonds and savings for civilian goods.

"The United States can enjoy the greatest period of prosperity in its history if we chart the proper course and concentrate on the creation of wealth," he declared, "rather than on the redistribution and destruction of wealth."

Awarded Degree

Charles F. Wagner

Manager of the central station engineering department of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., awarded an honorary doctor of engineering degree by Illinois Institute of Technology at its 50th anniversary convocation. In 1942 Mr. Wagner received the Westinghouse Order of Merit and a bronze medal for his outstanding contributions to the electrical industry.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	29	31
American Manufacturing	39¼	42¼
American Manufac 5 pf	89¼	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	35¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	75¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Ahts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44½	47¾
Atlas Ulywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3½
Autoombile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5½	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	16½	17⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	72½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	90½	..
Boston Wharf Company	18⅝	20½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37½
Brown Co	1.75	2.05
Brown Co pf	33¼	35¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	28¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¾	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15	16⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	33¾	36
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27
Draper Corporation	69¾	72¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	8	9⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	18½	20¾
Exolon Co	7⅞	9⅜
Family Finance Inc	10⅞	12¼
Family Science pf A	23¾	26
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	35½	37¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17⅜
General Machinery	22¼	24¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7½	8⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	39½	42½
Graton & Knight Co	8⅜	9¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	58¾	..
Greenfield &D $1.50 cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅞	10⅛
Heywood WYakefield Co	27⅞	29½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17½	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	31¾	33¾
International Machine Tool	9¾	10⅞
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8⅝	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅛	21⅛
Landers Frary & Clark	35	37
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	69¾	75⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	47¾	50⅜
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60¼	63½
Merck & Co	39¼	42½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110¼	114
Merrimack Manufacturing	43½	46¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	64½	69
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅝	23⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	11⅛
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	8⅝
Nashawena Mills	14¾	16⅜
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	66¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31¾	35
Nashua Manufac Co -st pf	73¾	77¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅝	32½
National Chemical & Mfg	47⅜	57⅜
National Shirt Shops	12⅞	14⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	57¾	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	46¾	50
Nicholson File Company	35⅛	37⅝
Nonquitt Mills	31¼	34½
Ohio Finance	9⅛	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	28⅜	31⅜
Parker Appliance	12⅝	14⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	15½	20
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¾	31
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	38¾	41¾
Submarine Signal Co	25½	28
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3⅛
nited Elastic Corp	10⅛	11⅝
U S Envelope Company	62¼	66¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	113½	118½
Waltham Watch Co.6 pf	73	77
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	26¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9¾	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	32¾	35¾
Warren Bros Class C	9⅛	10⅜
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅛	12⅝

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	142½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52¼	54¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35¾	37½
Agricularal (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Co	11⅝	13
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Insurance Newk (½a)	14⅝	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¾	53¾
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	56⅛	58¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅛	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	22½	24
City of New York (1½e)	17¼	18¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	45⅛	47½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¼	39¾
Federal (1.40)	45	48½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82½	86½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13⅜	14½
Franklin Fire (1a)	25½	27½
General Reinsurance (2)	47	50
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (1½)	8⅝	9¾
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¼	102¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	28⅛	29⅞
Homestead ¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insur Co North America (2½a)	80¼	82½
Jersey Insur New York (1.80)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅜	8½
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	65	68½
Merchants & Mfrs New York (.40)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	55½	58½
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅛	7⅜
National Union (3a)	176	186
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25⅝	27⅝
New Brunswick 1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	48¼
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	15⅜
North River (1)	21⅜	23½
Northeast Insurance	51⅜	57⅜
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	100½	105½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¼	85¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅞	16⅜
Providence Washington (1a)	33⅝	36⅛
Reinsurance Cor New York (1½e)	4½	6⅜
RepublicInsuranceCoTexas(1.20)	26⅞	28⅞
Revere(P)Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	283	293
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	34⅞	36⅞
Springfield (4½a)	121½	127
Standard Accident	63	66¾
Travelers (16)	484	499
UnitedStatesFid&Guarantee (1a)	36⅜	38⅜
United States Fire (2)	45¼	48
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70	75
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅝	32⅛

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.41	3.73
Amerex Holding	25.50	27.375
American Business Shares	3.42	3.74
Axe Houghton Fund	13.57	14.59
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.79	104.98
Boston Fund	16.74	18.00
Broad Street Investing	27.10	29.30
Bullock Fund	14.68	16.09
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.57	29.64
Chemical Fund	9.40	10.17
Christiana Securities Co	2325.00	2450.00
Commodity Corp	9.30	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	38.50	41.50
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.90	22.52
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.65	13.58
Equitable Invest Corp	29.14	31.33
Equity Corp $3 pf	34.50	36.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.50	19.92
Fund Investors Inc	21.77	23.86
General Capital	32.32	34.75
General Investors Trust	5.28	5.69
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.94	7.63
Railroad Shares	3.61	3.98
Steel Shares	4.19	4.62
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.85	22.42
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 29.07	S-1	25.73
B-2 .... 30.91	S-2	13.85
B-3 .... 21.24	S-3	10.71
B-4 .... 10.76	S-4	4.76
K-1 18.12	K-2	20.46
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	91.70	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.90	....
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.40
Mass Invest Tr	20.84	22.41
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.09	10.85
Mutual Invest	10.63	11.62
Nation Wide Voting	1.25	1.38
New England Fund	12.11	13.05
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.50	21.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.55	14.57
Quarterly Income Shares	6.35	6.85
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	16.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.26	3.59
Scudder Stevens Clark	90.03	91.85
Spencer Trask Fund	13.75	14.65
State Street Invest	80.87	86.94
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.81
Wellington Fund	16.22	17.83

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod.acc mod	2.63	....
Cumulative Tr Shares	4.62	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.63	5.36
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.125	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.03	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.66	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.56	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.23	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.10	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	27.50	29.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Boston Stocks

March 7

Today's sales (est.) 15,200

in $ Div.		High	Low	Last	close Prev.
.70d	Bird & Son. In	14	14	14	13½
8.75	Bos & Albany	111	110¾	110¾	110
2.00	Bos Edison	33½	33	33⅛	33¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	73¼	72⅝	72⅝	73⅛
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39¾	38¾	39	38⅞
..	Bos & M st A pf	8¼	8	8	7¾
..	Bos & M st C pf	8	8	8	8¼
..	Bos & M st D pf	8¾	8½	8½	9
..	Bos & Prov	38½	38½	38½	38
.75a	East Gas&Fpf	39	39	39	38
4.50	East G&Fprpf	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	64⅝
10.00c	EMSRis pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	101¼
..	East Mass A	21⅞	21¾	21¾	21¼
2.50a	Hath Bak pf	78½	78½	78½	80
..	Maine Cent	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
..	Maine C pf	35½	35¼	35½	35½
..	Mass Util As	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
1.00a	Mergenthaler	51¾	51¾	51¾	51
..	Narr Rac As	9	9	9	9
1.50a	NE Tel&Tel	105½	105¼	105½	105
..	Rutl RRpf	12½c	12½c	12c	25c
.60	Shawmut Asc	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
3.00	UnTwistDrill	26	26	26	26
2.50	Unit ShoeM	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	72
2.00a	Warren S D	23½	23¼	23½	23

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944. no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Nat'l Dairy 1943 Profits $2.08 a Share

NEW YORK (AP) — National Dairy Products Corp., the nation's largest dairy organization, reported net profits for 1943 of $13,048,811, equal to $2.08 a share, compared with $12,221,852 or $1.95 a share in 1942.

The company, which controls more than two score subsidiaries including Sheffield Farms, Kraft Chese Co. and many ice cream companies, had record sales of $580,173,000 in 1943 compared with $562,451,000 last year, according to the annual report issued by L. A. von Bomel, President.

The report said the company's current assets as of December, 31, 1943, were $105,308,000 compared with $91,686,000 a year ago, and noted that the company's goodwill, formerly carried at $22,059,000, had been written down to $1. There was no explanation of the change.

Celanese Corp. of America reports net income for 1943 of $6,175,593, equal to $2.83 a common share compared with $7,098,511 or $3.42 a share in 1942. This was earned on net sales of $94,584,910, largest in the company's history. Sales in 1942 amounted to $86,145,992. Camille Dreyfus, president, in his report to stockholders said a substantial portion of last year's sales was made for direct war use at lower margins of profits and in some cases "losses were actually taken."

Time, Inc., publishers of Time, Life, Fortune, and the Architectural Forum, reports net profit for 1943 was $3,687,625, or approximately $3.87 a common share, against $2,998,942 or $3.16 a share in 1942. The company reports that by using a lighter basis weight paper it expects to keep its circulations unchanged despite the 15 per cent further restriction imposed this year.

The American Rolling Mill Co. reported net consolidated income for 1943 of $6,098 074, equal to $1.42 a common share, compared with net income of $7,780,988, or $2.01 a common share, in 1942. Net sales in 1943 amounted to $199,266,466, compared with $180,978.867 in 1942.

Electric Bond & Share Co. reports net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $5,441,107, equal to $4.55 a preferred share, compared with $5,659,041, or $4.26 a preferred share in 1942.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co. reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $2,256,584, equal to $3.17 a share, compared with $2,172,268, or $3.05 in 1942. The company reported that it has settled out of court a suit involving alleged wrongful conversion of jigs, blueprints, tools and other property.

Cooper-Bessemer Corp. reports net profit for 1943 after provision for postwar adjustments of $1,025,997, equal to $3.14 a common share, compared with $820,012, or $2.33, in 1942.

Beech-Nut Packing Co. reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $2,812,229, equal to $6.43 a share, compared with $2,634,680, or $6.02 in 1942.

The Houston Oil Co. of Texas reports consolidated net income for 1943 of $2,092,347, equal to $1.41 a common share, compared with $1,149,316 or 56 cents in 1942.

The Kimberly-Clark Corp., paper manufacturers, reports net income for 1943 of $2,301,754, or $3.49 a common share, compared with $2,185,443 or $3.25 in 1942.

Symposium Leader

Dr. Lawrence W. Bass

Director of the New England Industrial Research Foundation, who has been named chairman of a symposium on the postwar outlook for the chemical industry to be held by the American Chemical Society in connection with its 107th meeting in Cleveland, April 3 to 7.

Universal Pictures Files Note Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Universal Pictures Company, Inc., of Universal City, Calif., has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission $7,500,000 principal amount of 3¾ per cent sinking fund debentures would be 1959. The debentures would be offered at 105 per cent by an underwriting group headed by Dillon, Read & Co. of New York.

Proceeds would be used for the prepayment (on or about March 18) of $5,035,000 of oustanding secured notes and for redemption at 102 per cent (on or about April 18) of $1,983,000 of 5 per cent convertible debentures, due in 1950. The remainder is to be added to the company's general funds.

Universal reports consolidated net profits for the fiscal year ended Oct. 30, 1943, of $3,759,968, equal to $6.57 a common share, compared with $2,806,952, or $5.34 a share, in the previous year.

Petroleum Council Calls Ickes Arabian Oil Plan 'Fascist'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Petroleum Industry's War Council denounced Interior Secretary Ickes' plan for an oil pipeline across Arabia as an imperialistic troublemaker bearing all the signs of a "fascist approach . . . to the postwar world."

The council, in a statement it called a "white paper," called the project a venture to put the Government in ownership of a 1,000-mile-long pipeline abroad.

From the industry viewpoint, it said, the idea could be summed up as:

"The Fascist approach—the corporative state, with its lust for imperialism—the shackling of free American enterprise, not the risk, but the certainty, of international political involvement."

Mr. Ickes last week disputed the theory that the pipeline would put the Government in the oil business, saying "this is merely a facility for the carrying of oil." He proposed the $135,000,000 project as useful in the war, in his capacity as chief of the Government's Petroleum Reserves Corporation.

The Industry War Council is an advisory group created by the Petroleum Administration for War, which Mr. Ickes also heads. He and the council, he said, have an "honest difference of opinion" on the pipeline project.

How sharp their differences are was illustrated further by this "white paper" comment on the idea:

"It represents a new philosophy that we, a democratic people, having girded our sinews of war successfully on the basis of private enterprise and the American way of life, must need revert to the hated procedure of the Nazi and Fascist in our postwar world and commit to Government (in Fascist fashion) direct engagement in the conduct of private enterprise in surrender of freedom and the American system of free private enterprise."

Since the Axis powers own no oil reserves in the Middle East, it added, the project amounts to "an inter-Allied postwar dispute in the very midst of the present war."

The paper was prepared by George A. Hill, Jr., of Houston, council member who also is a leader in the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Representative Voorhis (D) of California told the House today that Congress should halt construction of the Arabian oil line until major oil companies grant the Government "a substantial interest and degree of control" in the exploitation, distribution and handling of crude.

He declared the Government had "retreated from the position originally taken in which the Government was insisting . . . it should be given the right to purchase a substantial interest in the oil itself."

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, in an article in the current issue of Oil Weekly, asserted the Arabian petroleum pipeline "cannot be challenged from the point of view of financial soundness" and stated that the project would assure the United States of substantial oil reserves against a future emergency.

In the magazine, published here, Mr. Ickes declared:

"I have no wish to put the government into the oil business" and added: "wherever private industry can retain and expand its holdings and business, I have no thought of suggesting that the Government offer its aid."

Mr. Ickes is president of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation which undertook the Middle East project.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
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Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market didn't get anywhere in particular last week and volume wasn't anything in particular. There was pretty good buying in sugar stocks. Specialties were up on Thursday. Whiskey shares were up somewhat on Saturday. The market was down on Tuesday "on Stalin's message to Roosevelt," whatever that meant. Bank stocks continued their strength of recent months.

The Fourth War Loan was announced as well over the top and even the E bond sales beat their goal, with 60,000,000 pieces sold. The drive did very well considering that bank loans to investors are estimated to have been only about $1,250,000,000 or 40 per cent less than in the Third War Loan, and the pre-drive liquidation of government bonds by nonbanking investors was considerably less than before the Third War Loan.

People in the Street seemed to think it was a pretty good idea on the part of the Treasury to offer the 2¼s and 2½s of the War Loan Drive, after the drive, to holders of the almost $4,750,000,000 of maturities due between now and June 30. A note, of course, had to be offered for the banks in view of the Treasury's war-time policy of not placing longer maturities than 10 years with the banks.

Need for More Alcohol

Strength of the sugar shares was probably due to the pressure now to get alcohol from the Caribbean islands not only from all available blackstrap but also from invert or high-test molasses, which is as good as sugar. The industrial alcohol situation is still very tight, and it seems as though just as fast as the authorities find some new sources there comes some new demand.

The biggest demand is now for synthetic rubber, which is now expected to take about 545,000,000 gallons of alcohol out of total requirements of round 630,000,000 and supplies of round 600,000,000. Reason is difficulties in the program of making butadiene from petroleum products as the cracking part of the program has been held up by some technical troubles in using second-hand equipment, and the rest of the program has been slowed somewhat by 100-octane competition, putting a heavier load on the alcohol side of the program.

Another difficulty, however, is the shortage of grains. It is estimated that about 525,000,000 bushels of wheat will be ground for flour and about 425,000,000 bushels fed to livestock, a phenomenally high figure. Whatever grain therefore goes into alcohol means an impending squeeze on the supply of either human or livestock feeds.

Cuban Sugar Outlook

To meet the situation the Government is now taking all the sugar Cuba can produce and spare after filling her own requirements for food and motor fuel. This means among other things 800,000 tons of invert molasses for alcohol. The easing of the ship cargo situation, indicated by last month's sharp reduction in war risk insurance of rates, also improves the outlet for Cuban sugar. Also the domestic sugar beet crop this year is a virtual flop.

Washington statements on draft rule changes may or may not be part of a renewed drive for a national service act. Talk of manpower shortage in war plants seems to have died down, but the shortage is severe in several other places, including textiles, railroads, lumber camps, foundries, coal mining, meat-packing, ball bearings, and in radio tube factories.

Wage talks will start shortly in steel, with the unions seeking not only to brake the Little-Steel formula but also to get an industry-wide agreement, which the industry is strongly against. These talks may be the explanation of the recent market softness in Big Steel and Bethlehem. Incidentally, it has been pointed out that union men, in attacking the Bureau of Labor Statistics living cost index by means of their phony figures recently, are hitting at an old friend of labor, for the BLS index has been the basis of labor arguments for higher wages in thousands of cases.

The Oil Reserve Debate

When oil men disagree, layman can hardly avoid being confused over the question "Has the country enough oil or are the reserves being depleted?" With optimistic statements made at the recent meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, lay confusion is due to grow and the oil industry lays itself open to the charge that it waxes optimistic or pessimistic over reserves for ulterior purposes. When it was arguing for an increase in the posted price for crude the argument was that not enough new oil reserves were being found.

Now that it is arguing against Harold Ickes' flyer in oil and Arabian politics, the word is that things aren't so bad and there's plenty more oil in stratigraphic fields as yet unfounded. The Institute or the Petroleum Industry War Council or somebody in the industry ought to get together and make a statement or clarify the matter or set forth the pros and cons or somebody will hang a "wolf, wolf" charge on the industry sure enough.

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156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BOSTON, March 7, 1944

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $1,750,000, exempt from present Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon (Eastern War Time) on March 17, 1944, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loans:

BOSTON AIRPORT BONDS — 1941
(Chapter 695, Acts of 1941)

$500,000 April 1, 1945 — April 1, 1948, $125,000 each year (Interest payable April 1 and October 1 of each year)

COMMONWEALTH AIRPORT — BOSTON IMPROVEMENT LOAN
(Chapter 528, Acts of 1943)

1,250,000 April 1, 1946 — April 1, 1948, $280,000 each year and April 1, 1949, $410,000.

$1,750,000 (Interest payable April 1 and October 1 of each year)

The bonds will be dated April 1, 1944.

All the above bonds will be in coupon form of a denomination of $1,000 each and may be exchanged for fully registered bonds. The bonds when put into registered form cannot be reissued as coupon bonds.

Bidders will submit one bid and name one rate of interest only on the entire $1,750,000 which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the bidder whose bid provides for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loans from April 1, 1944, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council on the bonds issued under Chapter 695 of the Acts of 1941, and of the Governor on the bonds issued under Chapter 528 of the Acts of 1943.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

FRANCIS X. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

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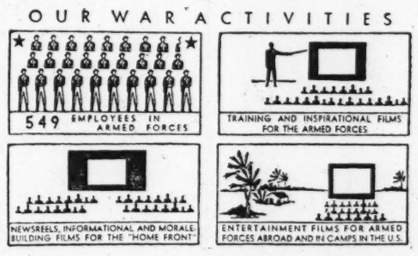
Universal Pictures Company, Inc.

Reports to the Public

NEXT to letters from home, motion pictures are the greatest morale builders for our fighting forces. The motion picture industry has given its full co-operation to the Army, Navy, and Marines to make it possible for our fighting men all over the world to enjoy the finest screen entertainment.

* * *

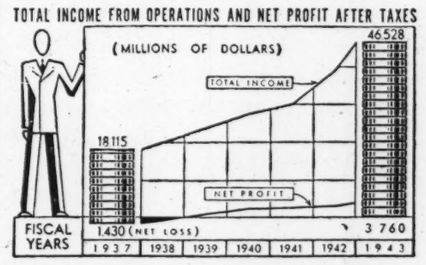
The pictures released by Universal in 1943 were made available without cost to the Armed Services for showing to our fighting men abroad. More than 35,000 showings of Universal



pictures were made at military and navy bases in this country. Training films are being produced for the Armed Forces and Universal is also making and distributing informational films for the government at cost. In countless newsreels, shorts and trailers, Universal is endeavoring to aid our people to understand and perform the home-front job.

* * *

More millions of people were entertained by Universal pictures last year than ever before in the Company's history, these pictures bringing needed relaxation from the work and



Industrial Peace in '44 Tied To Self-Discipline by Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—In the course of a mingled explanation and defense of labor's record during the past two years, Dr. Frank Morley, editor in chief of Harcourt, Brace & Co., and alternate public member of the National War Labor Board, told hearers at a joint American Federation of Labor-University of Denver forum here that "a free public may be trusted to adjudge labor truly and meet its problems wisely."

Contrariwise, he said, if "growing strikes in 1944 shake the public so that it clamors for a strong government, then the whole free public is in danger. This is above all an argument that labor should hold down strikes through self-discipline."

The forum was jointly conducted by the Colorado Federation of Labor, George Brayfield, President; the Workers Education Bureau, A. F. of L., through John D. Connors of New York, and the Social Sciences Foundation of the University. Mr. Connors said similar forums are being held throughout the United States jointly by the Workers Education Bureau, and leading colleges and universities.

Dr. Morley said that of the first 3,000 cases brought before the WLB, only seven had to be appealed to the President. He asked: "But of what did the public hear—the 2,993 cases settled, or the seven that were not? The seven, of course."

While not condoning the strike record, Dr. Morley held that he is no more ready to condemn labor as a whole than to condemn the armed services because of misfits and failures in the services. And he recalled the toast at Teheran to "American production."

The peak year for strikes, he stated, was 1937. He added that workers in industries where strikes most often occur, now number more than 30,000,000 as against 25,500,000. The actual number of workers involved in strikes rose from 1,170,000 in 1939 to 2,362,000 in 1941, dropped to 839,000 in 1942, and rose to 1,900,000 in 1943. Man-days lost in 1942 totaled 4,182,000; and in 1943, 13,500,000 man-days—but the four big coal strikes in that year accounted for two thirds of the total.

The record in 1944 should be better, otherwise, Dr. Morley argues, the public might call for strong repressive measures. "Too many well-meaning people now are talking about timidity and vacillation in government in dealing with this situation.

"They fail to see that what they call timid government is the essence of democracy, that admiration for a strong, ruthless efficient central government is of the very essence of dictatorship; and that when such government is instituted, the whole free public is in danger."

The forum was attended by more than 800 persons. Other speakers included Arthur Wauters, Dr. Roy E. Brown, director of the Government Center of the University of Denver, Boris Shishkin, chief economist of the A. F. of L., Allen T. Flint of the Manufacturers' Association of Colorado, and Benton J. Strong, assistant to James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers' Union.

Liberals Line up With A. L. P. In Primary Against Hillman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—Liberal forces were lining up here today behind the right-wing leadership of the American Labor Party for a no-compromise primary fight against the so-called Hillman-Communist left-wing coalition in the test for control of the Party's State Committee in the March 28 primary.

Last week's deadline for filing, found complete rival slates of the warring factions in each of the State's 150 assembly districts, and the right-wing leadership now heading the State organization is today set to bolt if there is a left-wing victory.

Nub of the 1944 struggle in the stormy record of this eight-year-old New Deal balance of power entity in New York politics is the effort by Sidney Hillman to reorganize it on the basis of trade-union membership, regardless of political Action.

Set up under Congress of Industrial Organization auspices, the Committee idea originated within Roosevelt circles as an instrument to mobilize labor support for this year's national election. The New York fight, however, has linked it with the Communist issue to a point where even White House intervention was latterly brought to bear on Mr. Hillman to permit the right-wing A. L. P. leadership to win an uncontested primary lest the fight furnish campaign ammunition to anti-New Deal forces in industrial and "doubtful" states.

That the behind-the-scenes peace efforts were totally unavailing was disclosed in the primary filings, and meanwhile today Mr. Hillman was going forward with his regional activities elsewhere in the announcement that the Committee's Rocky Mountain states director would be Amer Lehman, of Denver, Colo., a leader in the Colorado activities of the Young Democrats and of the National Youth Administration.

The New York liberals' last-ditch challenge to his New York foray as a party-destroying move took form at a week-end meeting here under auspices of the Citizens' Commitee to safeguard the American Labor Party, at which Dean Alfange, 1942 Labor Party candidate, should gain control of the State Committee, the liberal and anti-Communist labor elements, which are the life and strength of the party, will walk out en masse."

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	L	A	Y		U	R	N
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C	O	S	T	A	R	D
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7

ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Employment Trend?

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hindmarch

"When I get back from the Accounting Department will you warm my milk?"

Today's Quotation

I know Thee, Who hast kept my path, and made
Light for me in the darkness, tempering sorrow,
So that it reached me like a solemn joy;
It were too strange that I should doubt Thy love.

—ROBERT BROWNING

In Lighter Vein

Good-Neighbor Policy

On each summons to appear before a draft board there is a sentence which states that the board is composed of your friends and neighbors.

A young Ohio serviceman, dispatched to a remote island in the South Pacific, sent back a post card:

"Look where my neighbors sent me!"—Variety.

Silent Criticism

After entertaining a friend at a White House dinner, President Coolidge announced that he had a surprise for him.

The friend was escorted to a room, where there hung a picture of Coolidge. The friend thought the picture was terrible. However, not wishing to offend his host, he gazed at the portrait for a long time without saying a word. Of course "Silent" Cal said nothing during this whole uncomfortable period.

But just as the two were about to leave the room the President summed up the situation.

"So do I," he said.—Milwaukee Journal.

Tsk-Tsk!

The two girls were exchanging confidences over the luncheon table.

"What did the Sergeant say when you told him you'd be a sister to him?"

"Why the rascal had the nerve to ask me to lend him a dollar so he could take another girl to a movie."

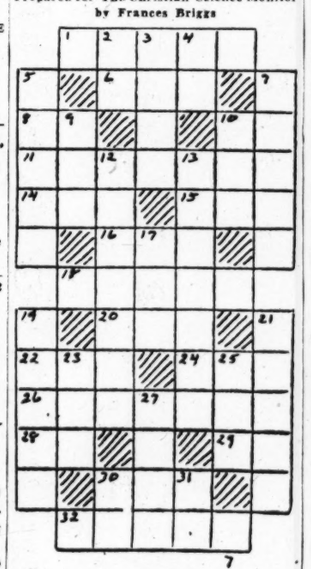
Photographic Quiz

(Answers)

1. A WAC on Military Police duty.
2. He's a member of rescue squad equipped to go to the aid of trapped coal miners.
3. Fire fighting. Many London firemen are taking a course which includes tightrope walking with equipment. The idea is said to give the firemen, mostly old blitz heroes, a sense of balance and ingenuity under difficult circumstances.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What American poet wrote "The Days Gone By"?
6—What is name of piper who "learned to play when he was young"?
8—Symbol for tantalum is what?
10—What country is scene of opera "The Juggler of Notre Dame" (abbr.)?
11—What is a country of northern Africa?
14—Ballad.
15—Vase.
16—What is titular hero of a Milne comedy?
18—What Bible character was Sarah's son?
20—What is a hostel?
22—What do you call the mother of a Romney Marsh?
24—Frozen water.
26—Who is clown in "Love's Labour's Lost"?
28—Article.
29—Biblical pronoun.
30—What do you call the mother of a cygnet?
32—What are metrical compositions?

Down
2—Neuter pronoun.
3—What emotion is described as "flower-like" by Coleridge?
4—What is a unit of measure used by printers?
5—What country is scene of "Jewels of the Madonna"?
7—Who is the schoolmaster in "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"?
9—What State is first in alphabetical list of States of U. S. (abbr.)?
10—Evergreen tree.
12—Fortune-telling and horse-trading are traditional occupations of whom?
13—What is northernmost of Balkan States?
17—Adjective suffix.
19—What is a species of hickory of south central United States?
21—Who were the people of ancient Media?
23—Gained.
25—Call.
27—In certain poem, woodman is asked to spare what?
30—Italian river.
31—What State is bounded on south by Texas and Mexico (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Superchargers Form the Basis for a New Type of Airplane Engine?

From the days of the Wright brothers, airplanes have been propelled by internal combustion engines. In modern aircraft, with improvements speeded by the momentum of wartime research, superchargers have been added to provide added pressure necessary in the thin air of high altitudes. Still more recently, gas turbine-driven superchargers, operating at temperatures up to 1,800 degrees F., has been added.

It is now thought possible that after the war huge cargo and transport planes can operate with gas turbines in place of gasoline engines. Gas turbines operate from power provided by the continuous expansion of gases resulting from burning fuel oil at nozzles. These extremely hot gases pass directly through great numbers of vanes on a turbine wheel, setting the wheel to rotating at high speed.

The principle of the gas turbine has been known for many years. The chief difficulty in the way of the practical application of the principle has been the destructive effect of the extreme heat of the gases used.

At last, however, as a result of development work on turbine vanes which will successfully resist the white-hot temperatures at which they operate, the possibility emerges that the gas turbine itself may provide a new form of motive power for airplanes.

Another possible future development in the field of airplane propulsion, according to Mr. M. W. Smith, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, would be the use of an electric drive between the airplane's turbine and its propellers. Such a system, he explains, "opens up the possibility of novel motor and propeller mountings that show promise of many advantages from aerodynamic considerations."

In Mr. Smith's opinion, the airplane and the equipment mounted on it "will be subjected to a rapid succession of revolutionary developments" after the war.

"Indications and control functions should be combined to reduce the number of instruments required," as, for example, "an automatic engine control unit to relieve the pilot of such periodic functions as carburetor adjustment, ignition advance, and speed synchronization."—W. P. Keasbey.

METAL	MELTING POINT
tin	446°F
zinc	788°
aluminum	1211°
copper	1985°
nickel	2642°
iron	2795°

These melting points of a few familiar metals will indicate why it was difficult to find turbine blades that would stand up under constant temperatures of around 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit.

Photographic Quiz

Wide World

This girl is performing a duty relatively new to her branch of the service. Sailors stationed at Newport News, Va., were amused and yet impressed when they saw her at work for the first time. Can you identify her uniform and the armband?

Associated Press

He and others like him are so important to Britain's production effort that the King and Queen visited them recently. What is his dangerous job?

Wide World

He's a type of fighting man that's proved his worth in the heavy Nazi raids on London. Here he is shown participating in "Commando" training. What is his important function?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on Page)

Brevities

Goebbels declares that it is not necessary to study ancient history to find the men who have made Germany what she is today. He should worry; the Allies don't intend to.—Punch. (c)

Pa is worried about all the formalities of new postwar electrical gadgets for the home. He hopes that Ma won't be so busy pressing buttons that she can't sew one on. —Ryan in Boston Herald.

Daily Anecdote

Tribute to Carlyle

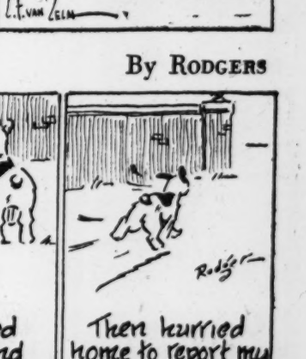
Many amusing revelations have been made concerning the famous omnibus journeys of Carlyle from Chelsea into the city. Froude, the historian, tells how one day he was walking with him when suddenly, without a word of his intentions, he hailed a bus. Carlyle entered the vehicle, but Froude climbed to the box seat.

The coachman remarked: "Fine old gentleman. We thinks a deal of him down Chelsea way."

"Yes," said Froude, "and the Queen thinks a great deal of him too, for she has offered to make him a Grand Cross."

The coachman flicked a fly off the near horse, and replied: "Very proper of she to think of it, and more proper of he to have nothing to do with it! It isn't that as can do honor to the likes of he!"

Facts and Figures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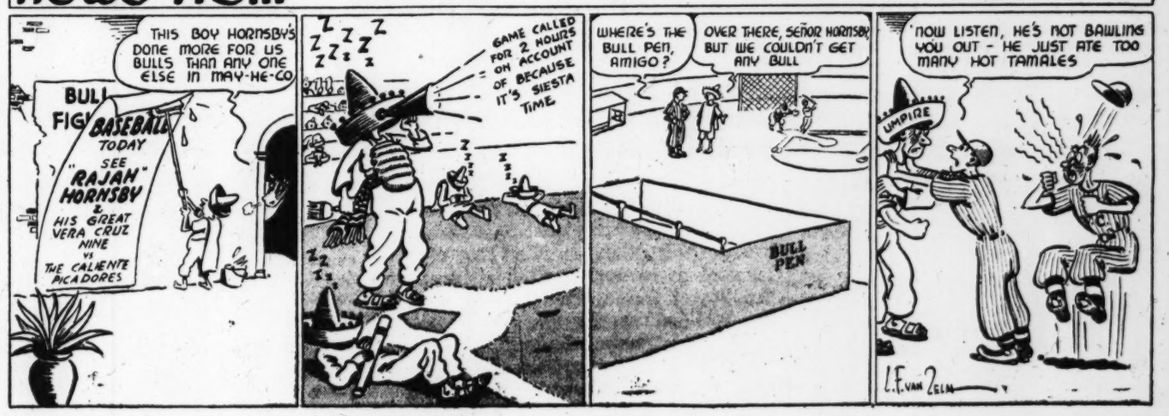
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WHERE'S THE BULL PEN, AMIGO?
OVER THERE, SEÑOR HORNSBY, BUT WE COULDN'T GET ANY BULL
BULL PEN
"NOW LISTEN, HE'S NOT BAWLING YOU OUT - HE JUST ATE TOO MANY HOT TAMALES"
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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs Carries On*

By RODGERS

The caretaker was a lot more friendly after I'd recovered his hat-
But I decided I better not try to do too much all at once -
"You've made a good start," I told myself, "Don't wear out your welcome-"
So I wagged good-by and told him I'd see him tomorrow -
Then hurried home to report my progress to ol' Pete and Snappy -
RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Astronomical Symbols*

By THE HAGERS

The planet and the starlet try
To catch and hold your sleepy eye.
The planet shines with steady light,
Reflecting sunshine through the night.
The starlet is a sun. Each ray
Darts sharply on its distant way.
The planet is the serious one;
The starlet twinkles—full of fun.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Protests on Bombing

War is such a horrible business that the human mind tries to carry it on without thinking. But humanity and honesty require a constant facing of war's terrible choices. From that standpoint the protests in Britain and America against "obliteration bombing" of German cities can have a useful place.

It may be well to ask Christian people to acquaint themselves with the "realities of what is being done in our name in Europe," so that we shall not be responsible for casual cruelty to the enemy or unnecessary sacrifices of our own forces. For Christians it is not enough to say that the Germans started the bombing of cities. No one wants to carry on the slaughter an unnecessary minute. Many of us believe that "unconditional surrender" should be translated into firm and clear, but more persuasive, peace terms. Yet we want no "peace, peace, where there is no peace" and we believe that until the failure of aggression be acknowledged, stopping the war would be to invite new and greater wars.

The object of questioning the bombing should not be to stop the war but to gain a victory over evil. Protests cannot even assume that bombing will not end the war more quickly. It has been said that "there is a case for pacifism, but there can be no case for ineffective war." Many people will not wholly accept that statement; they will still reject some forms of effective war. But it probably brings out the basis of the present protests: they come in the main from pacifists.

To us such a position appears reasonable only for those who have really thought it through and are willing to accept its consequences. And those can reasonably be asked to start right at home—by dealing with the outlawry that faces them where they are. Even when one has proved that he can protect himself with weapons of warfare that are not carnal, he has a great responsibility in asking his neighbors who have not to do without police forces and fire departments. Most of us at this stage will try rather to make war as effective as possible, spurred by its horrors to end it, but end it for good.

Berlin in Daylight

Home-front reaction to the news that 68 bombers and 10 fighters, representing 690 men and $17,250,000, were lost in the daylight smash at Berlin must be squared with the near-jubilance of the men who returned from the raid; "If that was the Luftwaffe up there, Berlin won't last long."

The raid on Berlin was not only projected for the precision clean-up of war targets; it was very obviously planned as the sort of bold foray that would compel the Nazis to send up their fighters, the cherished end-products of the much-bombed factories. The loss of 176 of these interceptors is equal to half a month's production.

It is plain to see the air war has entered a new area of development. The smash has been made at production. Now come the sweeps to clear the air of reserves. And this is obviously preparatory to something else besides less obstructed bombing of Reich targets. It is designed to remove the tactical support these fighters might give troops resisting invasion.

D-Day in the Garden

Victory gardeners of '44 will be no rookies of the soil. They're seasoned troops with "battle" experience—veterans of '43.

They approach this Summer's campaign with confident knowledge of the proper strategy for a good harvest. They're no longer novices to be beguiled by vivid seed catalogues and alluring advertisements into planting everything but the family tree in a two-by-four plot with sour soil.

In other words, the land troops are battle-wise today and ready for action, for the D-day of Spring when they will tackle their big objective—22,000,000 victory gardens for 1944! An objective as important in its way as an atoll in the Pacific, a war plant in Germany, or Hill 660 in the jungle of New Britain.

It's the kind of fighting that doesn't rate a medal—they haven't given the Purple Heart for blisters yet. It entitles the participant to no uniform or service stripe. He gets no mustering-out pay, and he won't be the town hero when the war is over.

But he'll be in there digging just the same and something tells us that the approaching battle for food will not be lost.

Spiritual Rations

From now on, cases of K-rations for troops in combat areas will contain not only food for material needs but a stimulus to courage and confidence, in the form of pocket-sized hymn books. For men on the battlefields are turning to more serious songs, and chaplains are encouraging them to borrow a leaf from the war journals of the wise old fighters of Bible days. Frequently when faced by overwhelming odds, they had recourse to songs of praise.

Consider the multitude that faced Jehoshaphat and his people, and how after Jehoshaphat had prayed and appointed singers unto the Lord, the enemy was defeated and the men of Judah and Jerusalem returned unscathed. How the prayers and songs of Paul and Silas opened their prison doors. And how Jesus and his disciples "sung an hymn" just before his last great struggle and victory over death and the cross.

This is not whistling in the dark to keep up one's courage, but singing in the light of the knowledge of God's ever presence and protection in a righteous cause. Many an aviator has felt this Presence as he has winged his way to his objective—and back—singing these words of an inspiring hymn:

I love Thy way of freedom, Lord,
To serve Thee is my choice,
In Thy clear light of Truth I rise
And, listening for Thy voice,
I hear Thy promise old and new,
That bids all fear to cease:
My presence still shall go with thee
And I will give thee peace.

It is good to know that American fighting men are to be fortified with these spiritual "rations."

Unions Can Do Better

No labor chief's statement could be stronger than that of R. J. Thomas, international president of the U. A. W., who said a few days ago: "I don't think there are *any* justified strikes," and added, "I say in the same breath that management is wrong as often as the workers." And this will not be disputed by any fair-minded person.

Also only a few days before that, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., told striking electrical workers in Los Angeles that their walkout was in violation of the A. F. of L.'s no-strike pledge to President Roosevelt. "No matter how sharp the aggravation," he said, American workers "must stay on the job."

There apparently is no doubt where right-minded labor leaders stand. But strikes actually increased last year, in number, in workers affected, and in man-days lost. Obviously the unions have failed to devise really effective means of controlling the outlaws. What is needed is an awakened understanding on the part of the individual organized war worker that any stoppage affects not merely his own job but retards the efforts of many others engaged in the war effort, and thus postpones victory.

Regional Federation

The part regional federation may play in postwar organization remains vague. Russian influence so far seems directed against regional federations because of Russian fears that they may be used as *cordons sanitaires* against the Soviet Union. This attitude may be modified as the war progresses. Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, veteran exponent of European Federation, in a speech in New York, recently suggested a federation under joint sponsorship of the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

Two areas of Europe to which advocates of international federation often look hopefully are the Balkans and Scandinavia. So far as the Balkans are concerned, the chief impetus to federalism at this moment comes from the rise of Marshal Tito and the consequent decline of the influence of King Peter and his followers. But this is an impetus to federation within Yugoslavia rather than among the several Balkan nations.

In Scandinavia there seems to be a growing distrust of regional federation. Dr. Arne Ording of the Norwegian Foreign Office in London explains: "Regional treaties will only insure us to a limited degree. . . . The possibilities of a lasting peace will mainly be dependent upon the relations between the Great Powers."

Nowhere in Europe does the idea of regional federation face easy acceptance. In fact the trend of thinking reported from several sources would indicate that the smaller nations of Europe will need much encouragement, and by example rather than by word, from the Great Powers if postwar unity is to be achieved.

"Oh, What a (Terrible) Morning . . ."

Our Readers Say—

For a Sales Tax

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having just finished making out my own income tax fresh on the heels of the Presidential veto of the tax bill, I am at a loss to see why the adoption of a general sales tax would not fill the need for more revenue.

Suppose, for instance, that a 10 per cent tax were applied to all sales except food. It would be as easy to collect as the present tax on theater admissions—certainly far more simple than taxes on millions of individuals—because collected direct from the business source. Assuming our annual production at between 70 and 80 billions, this tax on sales would go far to supply the estimated need of between 7 and 8 billions.

I know it has been objected that the sales tax bears more heavily on the poor because a larger portion of their income has to be spent for necessities, but I submit, since we now have such an elaborate system of personal income taxes, surtaxes, and Victory taxes, that to a very large extent the inequalities are wiped out, and the sales tax on spending, with food exempted, would apply pretty nearly equally.

Since an important phase of the present tax problem is directed against inflationary spending, those who insisted on spending in spite of the tax would be contributing directly to the revenue of the Treasury, while those who thought twice might consider it better to put the money into War Savings Bonds instead. Either way, the nation wins!

Brighton, Mass. HAROLD B. BROSS

Universal Service Law

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, a letter from J. S. Middleton laments the proposed universal service law. He first bewails the fact that "Labor . . . would be placed under an odious form of compulsory service."

I am sure he will recognize the necessity of compulsory service for the armed forces. Has he ever considered that this service might seem "odious" to many in it? Is "the right to higher wages" and "a better job" more important than staying on a job where a worker can best speed production?

When the sailors and soldiers return home they will be sure to ask why large groups of workers appeared to be more concerned over their rights of collective bargaining than in delivery of the goods. Strikes in too many instances have been called only to strengthen the union's position on some technical point.

There is a crying need for a sprint on the home stretch. If compulsion appears necessary to overcome complacency, it can be applied in such a way there will be no danger of "a form of fascism" remaining in control.

ENSIGN HARLAN F. JACOBS, U. S. N. R.
Key West, Fla.

Free Musical Europe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was greatly thrilled to read the article by W. H. Haddon Squire in a recent issue of your valuable paper regarding the above.

I sincerely hope "Free Musical Europe" will reach the attention of many readers. His reference to France and French music is of particular significance.

There must be thousands of people who are crying out for release from the preponderance of Teutonic music which is always in our midst. It is so materialistic—more brain than soul. May we hear more English, French, Russian, Czech, and Scandinavian music. It is so free and invigorating.

Ottawa ALLANSON BROWN

Anecdotes of Will Rogers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am editing the anecdotes of Will Rogers and will be glad to hear from all readers of The Christian Science Monitor who may have anecdotes or stories about the humorist.

CYRIL CLEMENS, President,
International Mark Twain Society

Webster Groves, Mo.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Just a Few Pieces"

The Wide Horizon

By Rose Price

The union has ordered a strike. Yesterday most of the four thousand war workers laid down their tools and walked off the job. Today, five pickets pace before the main gate. In the front office the executive staff waits anxiously. From time to time, the Auxiliary Military Police make a report.

"About 350 tried to pass the pickets. They were stopped. A few came in."

Inside, the ghostly silence is deepened by the vast rows of motionless machines. Partially completed airplane propeller shafts shine like jewels in the dimness. Crankshafts stand ready for shipment. A thousand varieties of small aircraft parts rest where the workers left them.

Gradually you become aware of a distant pounding. A machine has started up in the axle division. Behind the huge pile of axles and drums, past the link line, beyond the "heat treat," someone is at work.

The someone is a girl, slender, blonde. She is doing interior grinding. As she talks she keeps on tending her machine.

"Watch your clothes—that oil splashes. . . . I was broken-hearted when the union ordered us out. I have two brothers in a German prison camp 60 miles from Berlin. My husband will be going overseas soon. Four of my brothers-in-law are gone. I have to keep on working. I know how important it is. Even if it's just a few pieces."

Before I leave the department I turn. The light over her machine bathes her like a beacon. I wave, but she is absorbed in her work and does not wave back. . . .

* * *

The union has ordered the workers back. The first shift is punching in. Stout Antonia, in overalls and cap, grins around, cocks an ear at the thunderous noise of the machines, sighs happily: "It's good to hear that again."

"I'm sure glad to be back," says Albina.

Theresa lingers to explain apologetically, "We don't like to go off the job, but we got to do like the union tells us."

A few days later someone reports a disturbance in the polishing department. It centers around "that fiery little Scotch woman."

Once in the department, no one needs to point her out. She spells "grievance" clear across the bench. Even with her goggles on, it's a question which is brighter, her blazing eyes or the sparks shooting out of her polishing instrument.

She stops polishing a counterweight and hurries forward. Out of the burr and the excited delivery emerges a tirade which is plain enough. In substance it is:

Are we or are we not fighting a war? Do we or don't we want to win it? Do we or don't we want to end it quickly so our boys can come home?

The company representative says, we do.

Well, then, she had defied the union and had come to work. Now the workers around her are persecuting her.

The company will do its best to stop that, of course, she is promised.

That quiets her and she goes back to her polishing.

* * *

A minute later she is bustling after me, tugging at my sleeve. She is carrying a large, framed picture of a young soldier, the boyish, merry features almost life-size. She holds it out grimly. "This is my son. This is the reason nobody's going to stop me from working."

"I walked out," someone standing near remarks, "not knowing what it's all about. Something else I don't understand—the head of the union has a boy in the service, too."

"They brought that up in a meeting once," another puts in. "He says he'd rather sacrifice his own boy than give up the gains organized labor has made."

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

A Political Lie

A political lie is sometimes born out of a discarded statesman's head, and thence delivered to be nursed and dandled by the rabble. — JONATHAN SWIFT, in "The Art of Lying in Politics," from "The Examiner."

The Victory Tax Seems Likely to Go

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

I don't know how many million Americans put in their last week end doing income-tax returns, but the number must have been considerable. One has the agreeable feeling after writing about this subject for the past five months that reader interest is widening; not to say deepening. Congress feels the same way about it. The desire to achieve tax simplification has taken an extraordinary upward spurt in the legislative halls since John Smith and his wife began to gather round the dining-room table in the last few weeks, with check stubs, pencils, paper, assorted receipts, and harassed looks. The hopes of a better tax law now beat high.

But this brings us right up against the problem of the Victory Tax. It's the Victory Tax which very largely complicates the present income-tax form by creating, in effect, a dual system, with a different set of exemptions, and a different base. It might be well to review the whole story of the Victory Tax all over again.

The Treasury fought it from the first. It is hard for outsiders to realize the acrimony that exists between the Treasury experts, under slight, precise Randolph Paul, and the joint tax-committee experts under rotund Colin F. Stam. It would be too much to say that because Mr. Stam favored the Victory Tax Mr. Paul would be against it, and vice versa, but the inability to co-operate is one of the unfortunate characteristics of the current tax situation. For the past three years the chief purpose of Treasury tax proposals has been to provide House and Senate finance officials with something they could rip apart. The Victory Tax was born in these unhappy family surroundings.

The Treasury likes simple taxes, whatever the average citizen may feel to the contrary, because these are easier to collect. But politics entered the matter right from the start. The Roosevelt Administration has been sympathetic to labor — over-sympathetic, many believe. The effort to drop the Victory Tax, which catches millions of low-income families, seemed like just another political move to anti-Administration forces: an attempt to placate labor for political ends. The Paul-Stam feud is an extension of the Administration-Congressional feud. Taxes ought to be levied outside the realm of politics but instead of that, unfortunately, they are caught in their deadly crossfire.

At present, 50,000,000 taxpayers pay income taxes. At the bottom of the American income-tax list are 9,000,000 heads of families, earning less than the exemptions proposed by the Treasury of $1,100 per year, plus $300 for each dependent. Many of these families are close to subsistence level. But without the Victory Tax these 9,000,000 would go free of any income tax whatever.

The Treasury said, "Let them go free. They will be caught by other taxes." To make up the loss of revenue, the Treasury proposed certain special excise taxes (little sales taxes) which would bring in as much revenue. Out of a total of 50,000,000 income-tax payers, Mr. Paul calculated the "nine million" at the bottom paid only about $275,000,000 ($30 per family), which was less than 2 per cent of total income-tax collections from all individuals.

"It seems utterly unreasonable to erect a mountain for such a molehill of revenue," declared Mr. Paul before the Senate committee.

But Congress was adamant. The House recognized the complexity of retaining the system and offered a "minimum tax" substitute, but the Senate thought this was even more complex than the other. The strongest argument is that family incomes have increased by war wages, and that taxes should be applied accordingly. The Treasury said present taxes would automatically catch this, but Congress wasn't satisfied.

That is the history of the Victory Tax to date. Prospects are now that Congress will find some way of eliminating it, very promptly.

A Glimpse of Democracy at War

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

This is necessarily a period of censorship and secrecy, for very important security reasons. Were it not so, the story of America today would be almost too thrilling to be believed. Last week this correspondent, together with more than two score other editors or publishers, was taken to five of the most important and secretive military establishments of the United States. We are not permitted to tell what we saw. But we can tell you, with deepest conviction, that the typical American traits which are being applied to the task of winning the war are bearing tremendous fruit.

Two particular qualities shine out. One is mechanical skill and technical aptitude: the sort of thing that produced Model T and college football. The other quality is teachability and leadership: the sort of thing that our people have shown in every great crisis in our history.

We are very good at organization, and that is one of the big things that war needs. For a long time, this organization has been in the blueprint stage. Now it is in the field, it has been tested and perfected, and the results are being taught to the millions.

I have no hesitancy about telling American mothers that their sons are being taught the technique of war more thoroughly, skillfully, and with greater promise of success and economy of losses than at any previous time in history or in any other nation. Particularly, it is possible to tell mothers that the officers of this Army, from the top down, are more modern, alert, efficient, democratic than anyone would have predicted.

Last week I met Generals in their 30's. I also met countless colonels and majors and captains in their 20's. There was no false barrier between these officers and their men. There was complete camaraderie, based on self-respect and efficiency. Another important detail: last week I met one officer who had been at Kwajalein, another recently returned from Anzio, another who had bombed Berlin not long ago, another from Iceland, another from Tunisia, another from China and India, etc. These men bring back the problems of combat to the schools and the laboratories of the United States so that they may be studied. They also bring back unparalleled experience and practical knowledge to pass on to their brother officers who are under training.

I have also seen, but cannot discuss, methods of teaching certain war skills which are as far ahead of 1918 as 1918 was ahead of the ox-cart. And that comparison would be an understatement if applied to the tools of war. Many of these tools, of course, were not known or dreamt of in 1918. Now they are in practical operation.

What we were shown in five crowded days last week was but a tiny corner, I know, of the great things happening in the United States these days. Our laboratories and factories have produced a big crop. Now their output is in the training stage. Some of it has gone overseas; more is on the way. The whole story, when it can be told, will be thrilling and inspiring. It will show how democracy, after a slow and inglorious start, and with full co-operation of allied nations, has turned its talents to this unpleasant problem of war and mastered it. Of course, the war isn't won and the real test is ahead.

As D-day approaches (D-day means the day of invasion), it can be said that our training and equipment is extremely good. There are, of course, some gaps. The problem of invasion still remains a colossal one, and it is axiomatic among military men that the unexpected will surely happen. There will be plenty of things that won't work out according to schedule. But among these surprises, there will be pleasant ones for us.

Three anecdotes, none containing military secrets, may convey some of the quality of this Army.

First: A young captain was running a bakery with about 40 men, providing bread for a camp of 30,000. Deeply impressed by his efficiency and assembly-line technique, we said: "Where did you learn this business?" "Oh," he said casually, "I was production manager for a chain of bakeries in Ohio." In other words: this is an army of professionals, not a professional army.

Second: We talked with a paratrooper officer who had broken a leg and not known about it for 10 days, when it was accidentally discovered and was virtually healed!

Third: We heard of an officer teaching his company of Texans to jump, who arranged a date for their initial leap. The night before, a delegation waited upon him and said: "We are sorry, but our men refuse to jump at 600 feet. They say they will not jump at more than 200 feet."

"Why!" said the officer, "their parachutes won't open at 200 feet!"

"Oh," said the Texans, "do we get parachutes?"

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